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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ORACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ODE III.—TO THE STEAM BOAT,

As my friend Tom Spriggins had embarked for Baltimore.

"Sic te diva potens Cypri," &c.

...ly bent, so nicely painted,
...th sweetness all so gaily flying,
...very saint, by christians sainted,
...ensure you while your course you're plying.

...was sure as bold as thunder,
...not scar'd the navigation
...ty pulling, puffing wonder,
...and keen in contemplation.

...ed seem that bore the Roman Flaccus
...ld down upon all kinds of sailing,
...a new country leap and pack us
...lineage, vessel not for retailing.

...," says he, "Assuming rank
..." newest kind of knavery.
...their lives, and then stand to it,
...be done in custom of lawyery.

...stole from heav'n a flambeau,
...which to hell he went all hand, sir,
...was burst as black as Samba,
...by Jupiter's command, sir.

...gave it upon his liver,
...he lay stretch'd upon a rock, sir,
...ever may make your flesh to quiver,
...like Mazeppa's feelings shock, sir.

...last—at least I have it
...set down in Roman letters,
...old gentlepeg—I leave it
...expect by my betters.

...death, moreover,
...he attempted flying,
...be a charming lover,
...celestial bodies spying;

...that the moon was made
...some such kind of metal,
...in her sight display'd
...like a copper kettle.

...and back were stuck together
...sailing was or gum-shellac, sir,
...stood all kinds of weather,
...ailed at Bol's attack, sir.

...should be dropp'd into the water,
...he met a horrid fate, sir,
...loud for help and quarter,
...this calling was too late, sir.

...am's daring naval surpassers,
...steam boats are a great invention,
...lightning-rods and gasses,
...many more that I could mention.

...the host I see no longer,
...a glass, as I'm a sinner,
...something else that's stronger,
...this walk home and get my dinner.

SPRING.

...ful spring, bright emblem of childhood,
...mest to my soul are the blessings you bring,
...and the flow'rs of valley and wildwood,
...with minstrels of nature that sing

...at the hour of noontide to wander
...the banks of you silvery stream,
...in the shade of the sunnack, and ponder
...ing mellow'd in memory's dream.

...would to dwell on the scenes that have shifted
...brake to hoyden so boyhood's day!
...dreams of happiness time's tide hath drifted
...leaves of manhood to fragments away.

...ing, as the ... ...ovement,
...ness, and thy blossoms, a lesson I read;
...as it buds, blooms and dies, gives emotion,
...sands of decay and time's hastening speed

MILFORD BARD.

TO CLARISSA.

...lation of Moore, by L. A. Wilmer.

...with eyes that I look for delight,
...ing with lustre so radiant and clear,
...eyes are so languishing, humid and bright,
...seem to debate 'twixt a smile and a tear.

...that cheek with red roses impress'd,
...dest blush of young morning surpasses by far;
...that cheek I would take up my rest,
...midnight lascious glances, in amorous war.

...that bosom I would wish to repose,
...that heaves the world never saw;
...which with love and with liberty glows,
...describe and no pencil can draw.

...the hillocks of pure, spotless snow,
...the gale, in its sport, has most charmingly
...ing—
...as of heaven to which we would go,
...now, we all know, is descended from heaven.

...those lips where the bloom of the peach
...nectar juices so sweetly combine,
...those lips that I gladly would teach
...sympathies felt by a touch most divine.

...the skies to the flame you inspire,
...you not worshipped as something above
...of earth and of earthly desire,
...ought from your glances celestial love.

...hasten to Clarissa, and gaze on her charms,
...before I view her, I reverence, adore;
...not to clasp the sweet girl in my arms,
...and bashful a youth is Tom M——e.

TO MY SWORD.

...the late Col. W. T. Washington, of Greece.

...sword, I sigh that o'er thy steel,
...tarnishes now like Rosa's eyes,
...dews soon must trickling steal
...from thy clear and brilliant dyes.

...from thy scabbard must he thrown
...not upon the mountain's side,
...that ere so brightly shone,
...in dew—perchance with blood, be dyed.

...bear thy hilt a stain,
...of blood or dew or rain;
...shall more that thee enclears,
...this spring from Rosa's tears.

...like a Rose distant now,
...world waves roll 'twixt her and me;
...time all not long I vow,
...like the sad I am distant be.

...is vain, my lot is cast
...from her and hence to roam;
...love will also be blest,
...all my heart to thee will give.

...is lost—but with thy steel
...me made as softly fair;
...and I'll never feel
...from the love I've felt for her.

...ambition's mad career,
...not gold to buy my way,
...friends nor kindness near,
...whose wealth in's cares to lay.

...not—for all thou'lt serve
...for my arm shall serve—
...and—with thee alone
...home and wealth be won.

...thee whilst life remains,
...the last of war I roam,
...to think my kindred veins,
...bear thee to my distant home.

...to Rosa's hands thou'lt go,
...alone here will warm her breast,
...for me her tears would flow,
...on thee her lips be prest.

...my ere beyond the main,
...battle field I'm slain,
...here in arms have sworn,
...fall to Live be safely borne.

Be thou when I in death lie low,
The sign to him that I am gone—
And he shall by that token know,
That like a soldier died his son.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

CONCLUDED.

The talents of Richard Henry Lee were of a high order. His mind had been assiduously cultivated; and his manners were those of a polished gentleman. "He possessed a rich store of political knowledge, with an activity of observation and a certainty of judgment, which turned that knowledge to the very best account.—He was not a lawyer by profession, but he understood thoroughly the constitution both of the mother country and of her colonies, and the elements also of the civil and municipal law.—His taste had that delicate touch which seized with intuitive certainty every beauty of an author, and his genius that native affinity which combined them—"thout an effort." He wrote with facility and spirit. His state papers are excellent. They are lucid, dignified, and energetic; worthy of the occasion, suited to the matter in hand, and coming to the point without unnecessary circumlocution. He was not an accomplished orator. He did not possess the fervid eloquence of Patrick Henry, the orator of nature; but he was more correct, more classical, more multifarious; and if Henry was the Demosthenes, Lee has been called the Cicero of America. His person was tall, his forehead high, his nose inclining to the Roman, his countenance strongly marked, and his mouth decisive in its expression. His voice was deep, and his gesture easy and uncommonly graceful. He had lost the use of a hand, which he kept covered with a bandage of black silk, fitted to its palm, and leaving the thumb free. He managed that arm skilfully, and when speaking generally put it behind him. It is a matter of serious regret, that of his speeches fragments only should be preserved, and those of so few.

Such was Richard Henry Lee. A man of whom any people, at any period, might well be proud. When they consider the illustrious phalanx of virtue and talent, summoned as it were by the voice of providence to protect and support our country in her great exigency; and to lay the foundation stone and to erect the strong column of the republic, many turn with a despondent feeling to those who now fill the stage of public action, and experience an unwilling and painful conviction, that the worthies of the revolution have departed, and left none who, in a time of equal trial, could supply their places, and emulate them in fortitude and well doing.—Many look abroad upon the troubled surface of our politics, and behold in our party strife and sectional animosities the seeds of dissolution.—They fear the experiment must fail. That the fair temple of our Union, though reared with such careful hands, and watched by such anxious hearts, even now trembles in the blast, and must ere long totter and fall. And the only truly popular government on earth pass away like those of the elder time, to afford another instance to the exulting monarchist, of the superior stability of his system.

But I suffer no such gloomy forebodings to take possession of my mind. There is yet virtue, and energy, and patriotism, in the land.—The spirit of '76 is not extinct. We have not lost the remembrance of our fathers. Their deeds cannot pass away. Their "names must not," will not, "wither." Our love for them is a love to which "death has not set his seal." And I hope and believe, that, inspired by their glorious examples; sending back our hearts to the scenes of hardy endurance, of patient suffering, of lofty triumph; to the bloody field, and the agitated council room; conscious of our deep responsibility; feeling that we were surrounded by a cloud of immortal witnesses, who were watching us with eager and imploring eyes; if occasion demanded, the sons of the sages and heroes of the revolution would show that the spirit of their fathers still lingered, and only required the kindling spark of kindred circumstance, to send forth as bright and strong a flame as ever cheered the darkest night of the revolutionary struggle.

Great exigencies bring out the nerve and expellencies of character, and reveal a mine of intellectual wealth, of the existence of which we were unconscious. We know not what can be done, until an opportunity and a stimulant to effort is presented. Previous to the last war, when our scanty means were considered, who could have prognosticated that our "march upon the mountain wave" should have been so full of triumph? That the constellated banner of our country should have been borne so gloriously by a navy in its very infancy, and when spread in defiance to "the meteor flag" of a power whose frequent successes over every other had induced them to regard victory almost as a matter of course? But naval commanders started up at the call of their country in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, and by their genius, activity, and ardor, made amends for their want of experience. So it will be again. In no country—we boldly assert it, without the fear of being contradicted by any liberal foreigner,—in no country is there more native quickness of intellect. All that it requires is, to be duly encouraged, properly appreciated, and judiciously directed. Her resources have heretofore proved equal to her exigencies. May we not indulge the comfortable assurance that they will prove so hereafter?

In every country, not under a purely despotic system, there must be parties; and it is for the interest of the people that it should be so. They keep a sharp eye upon each other, and operate as a mutual check. But though a moderate degree of party zeal be advantageous, and keeps alive a spirit of inquiry into the interests and resources of the country, yet an intemperate display of it is injurious, and ought to be avoided. It is injurious to our present welfare; for it establishes a false test of merit, and men receive offices as the reward of vehement profession and party devotion—oftentimes without ability or principle. It affects our future welfare; for the measures of an unwise administration are not confined in their effect to the present generation. Nor is the acrimonious attack soon forgotten, or easily forgiven. The enmity engendered by personal abuse will long rankle in the breast, and descend from father to son.

Latterly, we have seen the violence of party zeal rise to an irrational degree. We have seen it vent itself in the foulest and falsest aspersion of distinguished citizens: in the grossest vituperation; in the most unfounded abuse. We have seen the public press prostituted to the vilest purposes—the defamation of high and low; the destruction of public and of private character; with utter shamelessness. We have turned with pain and loathing of heart from the disgusting exhibition. But the deadly strife has ceased—the warfare is over. Long may it be before our country is disgraced by such another! The dawn of peace has returned. Opposition still exists, and should exist; but it has sobered down into something that has reason and principle for its foundation. Preferences are still cherished; but they do not affect the safety of the state—the waters are still agitated, but the storm has passed. For all that was feared and honestly feared, the existence of the republic is still secure. Though harmony is not entirely restored. Both parties have been much to blame: perhaps equally. They have done more harm than probably either were aware of. They have been the authors of much unintentional mischief.—They have inflicted wounds, and years must elapse before those wounds are healed. But no blow has been struck at the vitals of the commonwealth. The existence of the republic is still we trust secure.

In a country of so wide and diversified an extent, jealousies must arise, local partialities to a certain degree prevail. The interests of one section must sometimes clash with those of another. The voice of controversy will almost swell into anger and crimination, and the violence of the contention appear to menace the ties which bind us together. But can any one for a moment imagine, that the people of any section of our country are so benotted as not to perceive the advantages of a union, or so wilfully blind to their real interests as to fling them away for the mere semblance of a present gain? After all the examples they have had before them, all that reason has taught and experience confirmed, can they be so witless, so destitute of common perception, as not to have discovered how essentially dependent the strength, the prosperity, the political existence, of any particular member is upon the mutual aid imparted by a union of the whole? No, notwithstanding all that we have heard, or may hear of a threatened separation, I do not believe the people of any section of our country look forward to a division of the States, than as something to be dreaded and averted. Intemperate and disorderly individuals may start up, and with noisy declamation and patriotic bluster catch the ear of the ignorant, and produce a transient delusion; or from accidentally filling a station for which nature never intended them, may exercise some influence and produce a more extended sensation for a time. But like a certain Governor, they will

——— strut and fret their hour away,
And then be heard no more.

No, improper feelings may rise and for a while prevail, but the returning good sense of the people will make them cling to the union. They may be hoaxed by the inflammatory harangues of shallow politicians and designing demagogues, but these can have no permanent impression. Little jealousies and bickerings may prompt the unkind remark, the unfraternal taunt, but these will have no permanent existence. And let some absorbing question of national interest arise; let external danger appear in any direction and against any part; let any serious attempt to sever reveal its horrid front; and confident am I, that, forgetful of all petty differences, hand would grasp hand with mutual eagerness—heart meet heart with equal ardour—and there would be a calling together and a concentration of the energies of the invincible whole.

But it is with pain that we perceive any attempt to array one portion of our common country in opposition to another—any disparaging comments—any invidious comparisons—anything calculated to kindle an ovil[illegible] animosity. It is with pain that we perceive any critiques on the relative merits of the eminent men of the north and southern, of the eastern and western states, as if they were not all Americans; all citizens of the same great republic; governed by the same views, animated by the same motives, directed to the same ends, urged by the same interests, and bound by the same ties,—their fame our common inheritance; their intelligence our common property. The sages of the revolution were and spoke, the heroes of the revolution fought and bled, for their country, their whole country, and not for a section of it.—Their children have no warrant to draw division lines for them. They left no such dying injunctions. We find nothing of this in the legacy of Washington. It is with pain we perceive the gifted representatives of the east and the south turning the weapons of their eloquence against each other. We admire the talent, but deprecate the peculiar display. It is more than a waste of noble energies. To hear the champion of the south boldly accusing the eastern states of illiberality towards their brethren of the west, and even venturing so far as to draw a comparison between their conduct and the oppression of the mother country; to hear him ask the champion of the east, if his "significant hint" was "like the glare of the weapon half drawn from its scabbard;" to hear the champion of the east warn him "to husband his resources," and that he would find there were "blows to take as well as give;" to hear them threatening "criminations and recriminations:" all this is revolting to our best feelings. The keen retort, the bitter sarcasm, the civil sneer, the harsh invective, afford no pleasure. It is splendid talent worse than wasted; an empty trial of personal strength; the collision of two able minds, eliciting nothing for the general good, but only the sparks that must irritate, inflame, and alienate. The conclusion of the eastern orator's speech is worthy of being transcribed: it deserves to be perpetuated. It breathes a pure and holy sentiment that must come home to every true American heart, expressed in language whose lofty and impassioned eloquence must give it force and enduring impression. It appears indeed to have been uttered in the very glow of ardent, patriotic feeling. "I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our federal union. It is to that union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences these great interests immediately awoke as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings. And although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself to look beyond the union to see what might be hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether with my short sight I can fathom the depth of the abyss below. Nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed.

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that, in mercy at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and disgraced fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched it may be in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced; its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre; not a star obscured, not a single stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star added, bearing for its motto, no such inscrutable interrogatory as, *What is all this worth?* Nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards*—but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart:—*Liberty and Union, now and forever one and inseparable.*"

May he who delivered, never in his conduct militate against this noble sentiment. May his southern antagonist echo its spirit, and act in accordance. May they emulate each other in its support. May this be their honorable rivalship; and may they never forget that they are members of the United States; members of the highest body of the National Legislature; whose actions are for the general welfare—whose aim should be the interest of the whole. Let them remember that the end of wise legislation is not likely to be obtained by fomenting animosities between different sections of the country; by ripping up old sores that time has crusted over; by reviving old topics of abuse; by raising from the grave the rubbish of ephemeral pamphleteers; by replenishing those fountains of bitterness that had done their work and become exhausted. Let them recollect that personal altercations, "criminations and recriminations," may make them individual enemies and lower them in public estimation, but will neither contribute to the strength of the Union, nor to the particular benefit of the States they represent.

Long as this article has become, I cannot close it without an observation or two more.—That a free press is the palladium of liberty, all real republicans are agreed. On this subject there can be no difference of opinion. It has become an axiom. A maxim so universally acknowledged, so continually sounded abroad, so made use of on all occasions, as almost to appear too trite for repetition. Still it is sometimes a matter of importance to know wherein the true liberty of the press consists; and when its licentiousness, by invading the rights of individuals, by assailing their dearest possession, their reputation in the community becomes a real tyranny. So long as the great mass of the people are so tremblingly alive as they now are to every thing that bears the slightest resemblance to an infringement of the liberty of the press, we need not fear any effectual attack upon it.—To see in every attempt to constrain it within the bounds of decency, a covered plan for its destruction, is a weakness, and one too apt to be [illegible]. Those who are conscious of culpability are the first to [illegible]. They [illegible] themselves by making their cause the cause of the people. They cry out, the press, the press is in danger; and are vociferous in their accusations of a foul design to shackle, to muzzle, to undermine, to overthrow the palladium of the rights of the people. We hear so much of the danger of scanning too nicely the effusions of a bold and undaunted press—the fear that we may stop the course of free investigation by undertaking to restrain its wanton violations of truth and justice—that we had better endure a little licentiousness, a little malicious defamation of character, a little sporting with personal feeling, than by putting a curb upon it, run the risk of silencing the voice of truth itself, and preventing the eyes of the people from being opened to the real characters of those who have or seek power over them. We hear so much of all this, that we are often induced to let a great deal pass without censure, which is worthy of the frown of public indignation. Yes, worthy of the rod of public punishment.

A distinction is attempted between a man's public and private character—that the one may be abused with all prodigality, and the other will remain totally unaffected—as if in fact, a man could be a political scoundrel, and yet a man of virtue: but nothing can be more true than that, "he who abandons or betrays his country will abandon or betray his friend; and he who is prevailed on to act in the departments of public life without any regard to truth or justice, will easily prevail on himself to act in the same manner any where else." Let the measures of every administration be canvassed with all freedom. Let the conduct of our public men be open to all scrutiny. When they have been guilty of any violation of their duty let the press proclaim it; but let not their motives be impeached from no other cause than party difference; let them not be charged with political criminality without the shadow of evidence; let not a battery of abuse and withering allegation be opened upon them, accusing them of the highest offences, and imputing to them the worst purposes, upon the slightest grounds and without the least discrimination; and let not the venal and unprincipled defamer, the unhesitating incendiary, hired for the occasion, or expecting his reward from a served party, be received with credit—much less rewarded with office, when he should not escape with impunity. The man who would assassinate the public character of another, shows as corrupt a heart as he who would destroy his private character, the end is the same, to destroy his reputation, to lower him in the estimation of his fellow men; but the distinction between public and private character is rather wire drawn—rather visionary than substantial; every man has a public character, that character is his reputation in society; every act of his, done out of the bosom of his own family or escaping the privacy of his own home, conduces to this reputation. He may be known to few or to many, but his reputation is his treasure, a treasure of which no one has a right to deprive him. That reputation does not become the less valuable in proportion as a man's field of action becomes more extended, his conduct more conspicuous and of more general consequence. If he is a depraved man, his guilt is not the less because it affects a community and not a few individuals only; and if he is wrongfully accused of political depravity, his interests are assailed, an attempt is made to rob him of his treasure—his reputation—the respect and esteem of mankind; and is the offence of the slanderer of less magnitude than if he had directed the arrows of his calumny at a lower mark; at an individual of more sequestered life, whom he sought to injure in his narrow and obscure circle—in the walks of his business, in his commercial dealings, in his general intercourse with other men?

What we lose in sectional, may we gain in natural feeling. Let us do every thing in our power to increase the true sources of the national strength. Let us encourage native genius, enterprise, and intelligence. Let us recollect that "the honor and glory of a nation consist in the illustrious achievements of its sons in the cabinet and the field, in the science and learning which compose the knowledge of man, in the arts and inventions which administer to his accommodation, and in the virtues which exalt his character." The depraved benefactor to his country from whose throne these words are extracted has also said, and his words should fall upon our ear like the kind reproof of a dying friend, that a fault, common and humiliating to us, is an abstinence remarkable for the literary men of Europe. This intellectual vassalage has been visited by high toned arrogance and malignant vituperation. Harmless indeed is the calumny, and it recoils from the object like the javelin thrown by the feeble hand of old Priam; but it ought to continue with other inducements to encourage a nationality literature, and to cause us to bestow our patronage upon more meritorious works of our own country. We have writers of genius and erudition who form a respectable profession. Some have ascended the empyreal heights of poesy, and have gathered the laurel wreaths of genius, others have trodden the enchanted ground of fictitious narrative, and have been honored by the tears of beauty and the smiles of virtue. While several have unfolded the principles of science, literature, philosophy, jurisprudence, and theology, and have exalted the intellectual glory of America; let us cherish the hope that some at least will devote their faculties to improve those arts and sciences on which the substantial interests of our country so greatly depend. I refer particularly to agriculture, civil engineering, and naval architecture. Let us also trust that some vigorous mode will apply their powers to the illustration of our history." If we are faithful to our trust and true to ourselves, we have nothing to fear and every thing to hope for. The auspices of our country are most animating, and proclaim its future greatness. Its rapid and unparalleled increase calls upon us for new zeal and augmented efforts. It will be our own fault if those auspices are not fulfilled; if it does not become all its friends desire, and its enemies fear; if it does not attain to that degree of intellectual eminence and physical strength which can look down upon all competition. It may be true, as a European political [illegible] that "the best constituted animal bodies carry in them the seeds of their destruction, and though they grow and improve for a time, they will soon tend visibly to their dissolution. Every hour they live is an hour less that they have to live. All that can be done, therefore, to prolong the duration of a good government, is to draw it back, on every favourable occasion, to the first good principles on which it was founded. When these occasions happen often, and are well improved, such governments are prosperous and durable. When they happen seldom, or are ill improved, these political bodies live in pain or in languor, and die soon." But this should only make us the more wary and circumspect; vigilant in observing, and active in taking advantage of every opportunity of infusing a fresh vitality into the system. Our government may last until the prediction of an English prelate is accomplished, and

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

J. H. S.

Written for the Casket.

Clement Meyerfield and Clara Isincana.

A TALE.

"Farewell, the youth whom sighs could not detain;
Whom Zara's breaking heart implored in vain!
Yet, as thou goest, may every blast arise,
Weak and unkind as these rejected sighs!
Safe o'er the wild, no perils wayest thou see,
Nor griefs endure, nor weep, false youth, like me."

Oh! let me safely to the fair return,
Say, with a kiss, she must not, shall not mourn.

COLLINS.

It was in one of those extended pedestrian journies which I have made in the wide spreading west, and in October, 1816, as I was slowly wending my way along a narrow path over one of those interminable plains which spread as a southern border to Louisiana, as the western sun shot its oblique rays upon a beautiful line of woods, skirting along the Teche, my eye caught the view of a white cottage, rising slowly and modestly amid a grove of evergreen oaks. On foot, and weary as I was, even the feeling of slow fever could not banish from my mind a relish for the soft and tranquil scene. The oceanic vastness of those grassy, wide spreading meadows, has a something of awful yet delightful aspect as the sun seems to sink into their western bosom.

As my steps neared the cottage, I beheld, in the neatly enclosed yard before its door, a man walking tranquilly backwards and forwards, evidently like myself, admiring the splendid [illegible] of an autumn [illegible]. As I approached the own[illegible] or, who, whilst [illegible] French, though with the tone of a foreigner to that language and nation:—

"Thou art a traveller and welcome to my roof; give me thy burden and walk in."—Astonished and delighted with the open, kindly hospitality which anticipated my wishes, and which sweetened the temporary home; and, whilst tendering my thanks, my eye was involuntarily fixed on the face and figure of my host. His hair and wrinkles bespoke the passage of sixty years, with a skin extremely fair, and, on the taint of which, even the sun of Attacapas had made little impression. His fine but striking blue eyes beamed under a most majestic and ample forehead. His mouth had something sarcastic, whilst the whole countenance expressed sense and good nature. The form was in a peculiar manner well proportioned.—Though not above middle size, strength appeared yet to nerve every limb.

Entering into a small but extremely neat sitting room, I was again welcomed by a female even still more prepossessing than her husband. In appearance, about forty, yet with much that remained from by-gone years. Eyes most sparklingly clear and black, and hair as jetty, were contrasted by skin embrowned by a southern sun. This lady also spoke in French, with the idiom of a foreigner, though different from that which marked the language of her husband.

The supper table was set, and, after ablution from a basin of pure water handed by my host I sat down a delighted and welcome stranger. The custom of handing to the traveller water to bathe bespeaks Asiatic and primitive manners. It is one of those sacred customs which oriental nations regard as amongst the highest duties of hospitality. The Sarmatian, Greek, Italian, French, and Spanish nations demonstrate the origin of their moral habits from the practice of this patriarchal rite.

The kind reception I had received, and the surprise of the moment, produced a forgetfulness of my fever, but seated at table a total want of appetite and the flush in my face exposed my condition to the observing host.

'Thou art unwell, friend,' said he, gently, taking my hand and feeling my pulse. 'I have travelled, and necessity has made me something of a physician. Thou hast a fever—I hope—I believe not dangerous; thou needest rest;' and, saying so, he rose and led me into a very close though plain room, and whilst I was preparing to retire to a bed which invited repose by exhaling that indescribable fragrance inseparable from cleanliness, my host walked out but returned with a most grateful potion as I was placing my pillow.

'Drink this, friend, and peace and rest be with thee;' said he, as I received and swallowed the medicine. Then closing the curtains of the bed, he took up the candle and retired. It was indeed rest I wanted. The fever slowly abated, and I sunk into a sweet sleep, which the strengthening light of a morning sun only broke.

Every thing was still quiet round the cottage, and, whilst waking with renewed health, I beheld some manuscripts carelessly scattered over the dressing table, and within my reach. I picked up one and read the title, 'Memoirs of ———.' It was in French; my curiosity was roused. I opened to the introduction and read what, for reasons yet to be explained, I now give the translation.

'When we have seen pass the thirty last years of the eighteenth century—when we have lived to the present epoch, (1816)—when we have been an eye-witness to the most extraordinary and least expected events, which are described in this little volume, and when we reflect that we have been not only a spectator but often an actor in the varied scenes recorded in its pages; it is impossible to resist the desire to note the principal facts, and to place on paper these glances at past events—these recollections and these observations.

'The struggle between the English colonies of North America and the mother country; this long, doubtful struggle, which terminated by securing the independence of the United States, and taught the people of those states to wrest the acknowledgment of their rights, even from the mouth of force and oppression.'

'The reign of Frederick II., this philosophic king, an author and warrior, who, in turn, was conquered and a conqueror, completed his reign by giving, at the expense of his neighbours, a wide extension, and secured to Prussia a distinguished rank amongst the powers of Europe. The reigns of Joseph II. and Catharine II., productive of so many reforms, and so many changes in the manner of thinking of the governors and the governed. The two first divisions of Poland, which, after having dismembered the country, was followed by a third and last, which effaced even the name, and [illegible] the re-establishment of the kingdom by the emperor Alexander. The abolition of the monarchial government in France and its transformation into a republic; the evanescence of this new order of things which, after many different modes of administration, merged into a despotism under Napoleon, and was again followed by a constitutional monarchy under the dynasty of the Bourbons.'

'The revolutions in the Netherlands, in Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, in Piedmont and in Greece, are so many memorable epochs, which have succeeded in the space of fifty years nearly, and which have struck with stupor and astonishment, every observer who can either feel or think.'

My mind, invited by this seductive introduction, was fully prepared to follow the author in his retrospective tour; but was diverted by seeing my door slowly opened, and the unceremonious entrance of my host, who, seeing the paper I held in my hand, smiled, as a sigh rose as if to repress an outward expression of joy unfelt.

'Thou hast rested well, I hope, and thy fever is abated; yes it is gone,' said the kindly old man, as he pressed my hand. I returned my thanks as preparing to rise.

The morning was soft, with fine floating Cirri, and, ushered into a most rural breakfast room, and into which the sun beams were broken by rose and chrysanthium flowers and branches.—I found my host at the head of his table, and entering the room in an opposite direction, a man and woman I had not before seen. The man was tall and muscular, features very strongly marked yet pleasing; his frame extremely well proportioned, and whole contour commanding, though evidently verging towards the meridian of life. His companion was in years yet in the morn of her existence; but on her most interesting features inward sorrow was too deeply felt to be concealed by a placid smile. Their appearance was that of people whose manners had been formed by an intercourse with society in its most polished circles.

With that frankness which marked his whole demeanor, my host addressed me as I entered, by observing, 'It is time we had means of using our common exchange of names.'

'Mark Bancroft,' I replied——'Labanoff Kholheim, has the honour to receive [illegible] his table, and to introduce to thee his [illegible] daughter, Romuald Kholheim [illegible].' Here he repressed something which [illegible] in his mind, and pointing to our seats, we sat down to a breakfast, to me delicious, from the fascinations which accompanied the hospitable board.

'I cannot think thou art a common traveller,' smiling, observed the elder Kholheim.

'I am walking over a part of the earth,' I replied, 'to observe nature in its primitive dress; but,' turning my eyes around the room, continued, 'by an unexpected felicity, I have for once to most sincerely rejoice in a disappointment; yesterday's sun met me in a pastoral hut of Louisiana; this morning I find myself transported to the Island of Scheria * and the gardens of Alcinous.'

The name of Scheria, no sooner pronounced than an electric stroke seemed to have shaken the whole little society; but with that genuine command of feeling which I have ever found associated with real politeness and sensibility every one quickly resumed their wonted tranquility. Romuald Kholheim, however, deeming some apology necessary, observed that 'our recollections often betray us; we have all of us,' continued he, 'been residents of Corfu, and have read Homer where were once the gardens of Alcinous.'

'Homer survives, but the gardens of Alcinous are gone with the genius of Greece,' said, Labanoff Kholheim solemnly, as we rose from the table and entered the sitting room; where, leading me to a window and calling to his son and grand daughter to join us, resumed his observations as he pointed to his fine garden, sloping down to the sluggish Teche.

'Yes! Mark Bancroft! that Lethean river is as much like the Ohio or the Rhine, or this little garden plat to the glowing vegetation of Homer and Tasso, or as my old time and climate-beaten body is to an Alcinous; or,' said he, still more solemnly, 'as are Greece and Poland, like what once were Greece and Poland. But we can preserve at least one resemblance; if thou wilt be Ulysses for a few days or weeks, I will endeavour to be Alcinous.'

Suffice it to say I accepted the invitation, because I felt its sincerity, but without a hope or thought of the rich reward in store for the delay. Long before I was initiated into their history, it was evident to my observation that my entertainers were foreigners, that they still possessed considerable wealth; but that their condition in life had been changed by adverse circumstances. Romuald Kholheim was entirely the most perfect linguist I ever have been acquainted with. Speaking either English, French, or German, each seemed his mother tongue; yet, as I afterwards learned, he had never spoken either until upwards of twenty years of age.—His memory was retentive, and his rapidity of conception had employed his powers of recollection. But the mere collection of knowledge was with this man secondary; once within the circle of his intellect, you forgot, worldly selfishness, and breathed only for the human race. The soul elevating resolves of real patriotism found a living existence almost in every sentence which fell from the mouth of Romuald Kholheim.—Reading history with such a monitor, the actors on the varied drama of worldly revolution assumed their true characters. Though most sincerely attached to each other, the father and son were distinguished by very marked and different characters.

There was a serenity and sweetly pleasing calm diffused over the features and heart of La-

* Scheria, more anciently Drepane, the Corcyra of the historical ages of Greece, and the modern Corfu, is a small island of Europe on the coast of Albania, opposite the ancient Buthrotum, modern Butrinto. In this island were placed Homer's garden of Alcinous.

...noff Khalheim, ever which a cloud sometimes passed and was forgotten. The soul of Romuald, concealed by a cold exterior, was a volcano, from which occasional sparks and inward murmurings evinced the struggling fire beneath.—By a strange contrast, Paulina, the daughter of Romuald, though breathing the sentiments and adopting the opinions of her father, was, in temper and disposition, the exact counterpart of her grandfather; whilst the wife of Labanoff, and step-mother of Romuald, participated all the warmth and high toned feelings of her adopted son.

Between Romuald and his father and daughter passed all the real kindness of kindred affection, rendered interesting in a high degree from the rich lustre of cultivation and polish of manners; but in all those aspirations of exalted sentiment which raise a few and only a few human beings so far above even their kindred, Romuald and Sabina Iemeana seemed to converse in language which rose above the coldness and precision of speech. Their ages were not very different, and I am persuaded angels never met with less of worldly feeling. If no barrier had stood between them, this man and woman would never have loved or sought a closer connexion. If they had been brother and sister their attachment would have been just what it was in fact, the tie of two minds which were sublimed by intercourse, and chastened by vicissitudes of fortune which few could sustain, and fewer still deserved to have encountered. It was in their society, and hearing from their own lips what I am to repeat, that I first felt the benefit secured to mankind from the misfortunes of the truly great. Those exalted beings, if they suffer acutely, they reflect, compare, and remember intensely.

But it is time to proceed with our history, and learn from themselves the causes why such a family had sought another hemisphere from that which gave them birth.

'Thou art travelling over the earth as a bee flieth from flower to flower,' said to me, Labanoff Khalheim, on the morning of my intended departure from his mansion, 'thou hast read the political and part of the moral life of Michel Oginski; and thou hast seen and mourned over the grave of a Nation. Over that nation, some of my family were more interested, we had to weep over a mother. Adieu, my friend, we separate this morning, never again to meet on earth. Since thou wert with us, I have embodied on paper the substance of our conversation; I have, at leisure moments, made the sketches contained in these sheets.' Here the venerable speaker put a roll into my hands and continued; 'It was the intention of myself and son to have remained for life in America, but from letters received yesterday, and I take a melancholy pride in the avowal, from that sentiment not to be conveyed by words, from the love of our native soil, we have concluded to return to Europe. In a few weeks the traces of our existence in Louisiana will disappear; if, therefore, you choose to publish the sketches in your own land you can do so. In a country where law reigns, a picture of despotism, even in its best attire, may teach a useful lesson.'

With a regret, I yet feel, I separated from the inmates and cottage of Kholheim and returned to my residence on the Muskingum, from where the subjoined extracts are sent, and which, if you find them of sufficient interest, you can give them a place in your publications. The narration is given by the third person.

Amongst the most illustrious families of that mixed German and Polish province of Posnania, was that of Meyerfield, who, originally Germans from Brandenburg, settled near Rauwitz, and became connected with the noble family of Sapieha. Alexander Count Meyerfield was born about 1740, was educated at the first seminaries on the continent of Europe, spoke several living languages, and choosing the military profession, entered the Polish army, in which in every mental accomplishment he was little if any inferior, and, in elegance of form and manners, was the rival of his relation Stanislas Poniatowski. An excellent classic scholar, Count Meyerfield became a republican before he left the German [illegible] and, in the army was the steady opponent of the then temporising measures which led first dismemberment of Poland. Though. [illegible] tion and friend, most sincerely attached to Stanislas Poniatowski, yet, at the early age of twenty four, count Meyerfield strenuously opposed the election as King of Poland, of a man whose unsteadiness of mind he so well knew unfitted him to meet the coming crisis. All the opposition of which divided patriotism could oppose to treason at home and power abroad was unavailing. Stanislas was elected King in 1764, and, in 1772, some of the finest provinces of the kingdom were severed from it and parcelled between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Like many others who wept the ruin they could not avoid, and who were compelled to submission from family affection, Count Meyerfield, who had been some years united to an amiable Polish lady, quit the army and retired to his estate near Rauwitz, where, in 1775, was born a son, who was named Clement, and is now Count Meyerfield. Like Amilcar Barca, Alexander, Count of Meyerfield, inspired his son from the cradle to hate the enemies of his nation, and those who dismembered Poland; and, in doing so, enkindled in the soul of young Clement a holy ardor in favour of civil and religious liberty. He drank from the father's lips draughts which created at once enthusiasm and steadiness of purpose. Years rolled on, and, as Clement Meyerfield was the pupil of his father, the reading and feeling the full inspiration of the Greek and Roman classics went together. It was Madame Meyerfield who first noticed the fact and pointed it out to her husband, that Plutarch's Lives seemed never out of the hands or pockets of their son. The father approved the choice, and left his son to follow his own bent. That influence, powerful as reason and uniform as instinct, exhibited itself at length in so strong a manner, however, as to startle even the firm soul of Alexander Count Meyerfield.

Early in September, 1786, young Clement, then in his twelfth year, had walked to the post office in Rauwitz, at opening morn, and, on his return, rushed into the breakfast room where his father and mother were quietly seated.—The blooming cheeks of their boy was inflamed, his fine blue eyes flashed with indescribable fire, his breast swelled, and trembling with joy, too full to admit many words, threw a packet of papers before his father, exclaiming, with great vehemence, 'The monster is dead!'

'What monster, my son!' demanded both parents, but before Clement could so far conquer his emotion as to speak in reply, his father, glancing his eye on one of the papers before him, read the cause of the emotion of his child. 'Frederick the Great is no more!' and, as the words were read, the parents and son fixing a steady gaze on each other, sat many moments without speech or motion.

'Frederick the Great is no more!' at length, slowly and most solemnly, repeated Alexander Count Meyerfield; and, turning to his son, observed, 'Is the King of Prussia the monster you mean?'

Was he not one of the monsters who tore the limbs of Poland?' warmly, demanded Clement. Count Meyerfield remained silent for several minutes, whilst his eye passed alternatively from his wife to his son. At length, heaving a deep sigh and looking most earnestly on the face of his anxious wife, ejaculated; 'Oh, my family, my Severina, I see the storm I have prepared, I see the mischief I have done, but the worste of futurity is too dark to be penetrated.'

Severina of Kargowa, countess of Meyerfield, had been descended from the family of Sapieha, and inherited the blood and high feeling of the Populite of Poland. This mother had no little aided her husband in instilling into the mind of their son, that strong detestation of oppression and oppressors which broke forth on the reception of the news that the great despoiler of their country was dead. It was, therefore, natural, that such a woman, at such a moment, should merge the mother in the patriot. Her penetrating eye passing from her husband to her child, gave the force of inspiration to her words as she observed:—'Dark and drear as may be futurity, I see a flame rising amid the gloom—a flame which Polish breath may yet raise to a consuming fire.' Each, influenced by their own feelings, silently but thoughtfully took up their respective share of the packet which Clement had brought from Rauwitz, and retired to their apartments. Whatever might have been the presentiment of the parents, no essential change was made in the manner of educating their only child and beloved son.—During the three years which intervened between the death of Frederick II., and the explosion of the French revolution, whilst the ministerial triflers of France, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain, were disputing for baubles, over a slumbering volcano; whilst the adroit Catharine II. was securing her acquisitions in Poland, and undermining the power of Turkey; the highest principles of republicanism were gaining force in the hearts of Clement Meyerfield, and thousands of his young and ardent countrymen. These sentiments were fermenting, when all Europe was electrified by the burning of the Bastile, on July 14th, 1789. This momentous event roused at once the hopes, fears, and regret of the Poles.

Other attendant events, however, contributed to produce more than a common share of agitation in the castle of Meyerfield. In 1788, on the 7th of October, the Diet, of what was still Poland, was convened at Warsaw, and Stanislas Malachowski was chosen Marshal for the crown and Casimir Sapieha for Lithuania. These high officers, and also the king, being all relations of the count and countess of Meyerfield, young Clement, though born a subject of the king of Prussia, was with his parents drawn to the scene of gaiety and politics. It was there that an acquaintance and most sincere friendship was formed between Romuald Kholheim and the young Meyerfield. Their ages were nearly the same, they were boys in years, but men in many of the most important attributes of man. They were both only sons, noble by birth and nature, and though educated separately, their opinions were remarkably of accord.—In their future course there was one important difference, Romuald, was entered into the military school of cadets, Clement as a Prussian subject, and not intended for the military profession, remained with his parents.

[*To be Continued.*]

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GEORGE WILSON,

THE CONVICTED MAIL ROBBER.

This unhappy young man, now confined within the gloomy enclosure of a solitary cell, has been convicted, by a jury of intelligent and conscientious men, of a crime which the laws of the United States declare to be punishable with DEATH. After an impartial trial, in which numerous witnesses were examined, more as a matter of form than necessity, because his own confessions sufficiently proved the crime; after the most unremitted exertions of gentlemen learned in the law, he has been convicted by a jury which his own counsel had selected. In the present state of public feeling produced by this trial, and that which has been progressing this week, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers some events in the life of the criminal, proving, as they will, that but for a single unfortunate circumstance, he might never have been [illegible] to the unhappy condition in which his evil [illegible] have plunged him.

[illegible] in the city of [illegible] J., of honest and reputable, though needy parents. He is now only four-and-twenty years of age. His father was a watchman in the Northern Liberties some years ago, but now follows the sea; his mother is a tenant in the Philadelphia Alms House, and aged and poor, survives to see her only son condemned by the laws of his country to perish on the scaffold. At an early age George was thrown upon the world without the benefit of a trade, and a stranger to that paternal oversight which should have directed his youthful footsteps in the path of rectitude. While still very young, and having no regular occupation, he committed a larceny which caused him to be committed to the Walnut Street Prison for the term of two years. While a convict there, his docile and gentle behaviour, together with the deep penitence which he expressed for his crime, and the shame and humiliation he felt at being so degraded, attracted the notice of the present Superintendent of the new Penitentiary, Mr. S. R. Wood, who took much interest in endeavoring to render his reformation complete and lasting. Mr. W., with that humanity which all who know him are aware is a prominent feature in his character, continued to keep a friendly eye on George until his term of service had expired; when, desirous of affording him every possible opportunity to reform his character and become a worthy citizen, he placed him as an apprentice with Mr. John Hagany, of Wilmington, Del., it being first made known by Mr. Wood that George was a convict. Mr. Hagany being a preacher in the Methodist Society, and of a kind and charitable disposition, consented to receive him as an apprentice. It was agreed, moreover, between the three, that in order to give George every chance of retrieving his forfeited character, the fact of his having been in prison should be kept a profound secret between them.

For about two years George remained with Mr. Hagany, whose treatment of him was of the most benevolent character, and who endeavoured with much success, to instil into his mind the principles of virtue and religion. How far he succeeded, George's conduct while he remained with him will sufficiently attest. He behaved in every respect to the entire satisfaction of his master and his family, and never gave the slightest cause of regret that he had been admitted into his house. A thorough reformation had apparently taken place; when, most unfortunately a man was taken into the service of Mr. Hagany who had formerly been a constable in Philadelphia, and who knew that George had been a tenant of the state prison. This man, ignorant of the experiment making upon Geoge's character, imprudently, and for no good reason, divulged the secret to his fellow apprentices. Their taunts and jeers succeeded, and it was soon whispered among all the lads with whom he had made acquaintance. They—ignorant of any crime themselves—shunned him, as if fearful of contamination; and the fact of the secret being known, coming to Mr. Hagany's knowledge, he felt it his duty, in order to guard the other lads under his care from improper associations, to tell George that he must leave his house. Accordingly, putting a dollar into George's hand he told him to return to Mr. Wood and acquaint him with the circumstance.

But George never did return as he had been directed! The blow was so tremendous, and came upon him with such startling suddenness, as almost to deaden his faculties. His desire to become a virtuous and worthy citizen had been sincere, and the hope that former transgressions were forgotten, had cheered him up, and served still more to encourage him in doing well. But now his hopes were suddenly, unkindly, and irretrievably blasted. He wandered away from Mr. Hagany's friendly dwelling into the adjacent country, working among the farmers for a precarious living. He crossed [illegible] into New Jersey, where he laboured in [illegible] harvest-field or at the plough-tail, as chance threw a job in his way. By this unsettled mode of life, his good desires became blunted, and virtuous impressions left upon his mind, gradually faded away and became almost totally obliterated.—While thus situated, he committed larceny in the state of Maryland, for which he was sentenced to some years hard labour in the Penitentiary. While confined there he became acquainted with Porter and Poteet, the two other individuals concerned in the mail robbery. After serving out his time, he was released; and some time afterwards meeting Porter and Poteet, he renewed with them that intimacy which had been commenced within the Penitentiary. Among other projects of plunder proposed among the three, that of robbing the mail was started. To this George asserts he expressed unwillingness; but that he was finally overawed by the threats of the others, who forced him to become a partner in the scheme of plunder.

Their first movement was to break open a house and steal fire-arms. They next determined upon robbing the great Western Mail between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and left the city with the intention of doing so. Arrived at [illegible] Philadelphia, a small village directly over the Permanent bridge, they stationed themselves in a shingle-shed on the edge of the hill which overlooks the Schuykill, and in the centre of the village. Here George's heart failed him but fearing to give an open refusal, knowing the savage and desperate character of his associates, he feigned sickness. While the other two were consulting whether it would be safe for *them* to attempt the robbery, the mail-cart drove by. The whole party then moved from the fields, Porter and Poteet swearing vicariously at George, and declaring they would have [illegible] of some kind before morning. They accordingly lay in wait for the Kimberton Mail. When it drove up, George's better genius forsook him, and he assisted in the robbery.

Encouraged by their success, though the money they got from the mail-bag did not exceed $30, they attacked the Reading Mail, the particulars of which are too well known to need recapitulation here. In that adventure not $20 were obtained. Immediately on perpetrating the robbery, they returned to George's lodgings in South street, in this city, where all the letters and papers were destroyed. From there they divided themselves, to elude detection until they again met in Baltimore, where Poteet shot at the keeper of the Maryland Penitentiary, and put a ball through his hat, an offence for which he is yet to be punished. Here, jealousy of each other crept into the minds of all, and each one became suddenly apprehensive that the others had betrayed him. Mutual confessions followed; each being anxious to be the first to disclose the secret, and purchase his life by turning round and testifying against his companion. They were all very soon arrested and brought to this city. For better security application was made to Mr. Wood, the Superintendant of the New Penitentiary, to receive George until his trial should come on. To this Mr. W. was induced only by the pressing solicitations of several gentlemen, as the regulations of the new Penitentiary justify him in refusing all untried prisoners.

When it was announced to Mr. Wood that one of the mail robbers had arrived, he went down to receive him. His old protege, in the person of George Wilson stood before him! They had not seen each other since the day he was placed with Mr. Hagany! Judge then, the surprise of his benevolent patron at the soul-afflicting meeting, for he had not the least idea that George Wilson, the mail-robber, was the same penitent George he had, as he thought so encouragingly settled many years before. The moment the latter saw the face of his well-known friend, a torrent of blood rushed up into his cheeks, and he hung down his head, overcome with shame and confusion. Approaching nearer to him, Mr. Wood enquired, unable to conceal his sorrowful surprise, "Why, is this thee, George!—Is it possible it is thee!" "Yes, sir," replied the unhappy prisoner, "if that man you left me with had only [illegible] never have been in this scrape."

Immediately on Mr. Hagany, learning that his old apprentice was in so awful a difficulty, he came up to this city for the purpose of visiting him. The interview was affecting beyond description. He exhorted him to turn his thoughts inward and towards heaven—told him that his time on earth was short, that death was inevitable, dreadful and ignominious as it was to be. From this interview George came out an altered character, in appearance at least. The pious conversation of his former friend melted the unhappy youth into tears, produced a sensible and serious change in his whole deportment. He asked for a bible, and said that as his time was short, he had better use it to the best advantage.

Such are the principal features in the life of George Wilson. A neglected childhood, more than any natural depravity of heart, has brought him to the most awful depth of human misery. At the early age of four-and-twenty, he has forfeited to the offended laws of his country that life, which, with proper culture, might have been honorably spent among his fellow citizens—a comfort to the old age of his poverty-stricken mother, and a source of proud reflection to himself. Now, how dark and terrible the prospect. Yet he must have one source of consolation in the thought that he has not stained his conscience with the crime of *blood*. For this, however, nothing but the prudence of those whom he robbed may be given as a reason. Had the least resistance been offered—we have their own words for it—murder would have been committed. No hope of mercy ought to be held out.—*Sat. Bul.*

The dock in the DELAWARE, on the North side of the Fish-Market, was lately filled up by a wharf, composed of a strong timber frame enclosing about two sloop loads of stone and a huge pile of earth. Between eleven and twelve yesterday morning, the whole of this mass, at least twenty feet square, began to move, while a number of persons were standing on it, gaping up and down the river. They set up a shout, and ran; all, fortunately, escaping. The wharf launched itself out into the stream and disappeared.—*Chronicle.*

According to a NEW YORK paper, the work of pulling down and building up is filling the old streets of that city with clouds of dust. We ourselves have still left, even in some of our principal business streets, not a few ancient buildings, more shabby than venerable, contrived as if the architects had tasked their ingenuity to introduce every possible inconvenience. We are pleased to learn that several owners of property, in Market street, have resolved to place upon their lots, without further delay, edifices fit for the immense business which our merchants now transact with those of the West. Between Fourth and Fifth streets the work is already begun. On the North side of that square ten new stores, planned and finished in the very best style, will soon replace as many of those antiquated tenements to which we have alluded; with two, at least, on the South side. The additional facilities which they cannot but afford to the business for which they are designed will, beyond all doubt, much more than repay the expense of the improvements.—*Chron.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 82 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—45 adults and 37 children; 24 of which were under one year of age. 20 of the above of consumption; 9 from the almshouse and 13 people of colour.

Reports of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen births in the city and Liberties, were made at the Health office in the first quarter of this year. There are many of which no return is made.

The highest prise sold in this, city in the Union Canal Lottery—drawn on Saturday, was sold at Wemyss' 34 and 35 Arcade.

GREAT BOOK SALE.—Mr. Thomas announces that he will sell, by auction, on the second Tuesday of September next, the law stock of one of their principal booksellers, consisting of about *thirty thousand volumes*, embracing the best editions of nearly all the works in general use, and a large number of the old reporters and other scarce works. A large amount of miscellaneous books will be sold at the same time.

Among the deaths reported at the Health Office, during the past week, we notice *three* from drunkenness, and *ten* still-born.

Last Sunday afternoon, two lads in a boat, not far from one of the Kensington wharves, fell overboard, and one was drowned. Our informant did not learn his name.

A writer in the Augusta *Chronicle*, says—"The planting of Cotton is completed, and so far as we are informed on the subject, about the usual quantity of land is under cultivation. If the season prove favorable, the production (of the U. S.,) may be 900,000 bales."

The Natchez Galaxy of the 15th April says: The steamboat WILLIAM TELL recently burst her boiler near the mouth of Red river, and sunk. Boat and cargo entirely lost.

A gentleman recently brought to Augusta from Habersham county, Geo., a quantity of Gold, among which was a lump, as found, weighing 182 dwt.

An impression made on one part of the body, will produce a nervous affection elsewhere. A disease in the liver produces a pain in the right shoulder. A disease in the heart produces a pain in the back.

About dusk, on Wednesday afternoon, the walls of a house, building in St. John street above Callowhill, fell in, by their own weight, and that of the timbers, which was very heavy, being designed to support machinery. One man was killed and another had an arm broken.

Before the 1st of May, 2687 rafts and 995 arks passed or arrived at Harrisburg. From the small number that came down last week, the Chronicle infers that the lumber and produce are exhausted.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.—Hath any wronged thee?—be bravely revenged: slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

The Richmond Compiler states that the Chesterfield Rail-road for connecting the coal-pits with James river, is advancing rapidly and is expected to be opened in the month of February next. Mr. Robinson, the engineer, has completed the survey of a route for the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail-road.

At a late trial in Chautauque county, N. Y. an attempt was made to exclude a man from the Jury, because he was a freemason: the defendant being a renouncing mason. The attempt was defeated, and Judge Gardner, says the Fredonia Censor, severely reprimanded the Counsel for introducing the subject of masonry.

An election for sixty members, to represent the city of Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, took place on Saturday last. The number of votes given was about 2000.

It is stated that a greater quantity of Anthracite Coal has been sent down the Susquehanna this Spring than in any former season. The Baltimore Company have sent three thousand tons, and from other mines about seven thousand tons were despatched, making an aggregate of ten thousand tons.

Bowdoin Colle[illegible] same, is represented, by catalogue recently published, to be in a very flourishing condition. Its faculties consist of a President and 8 Professors. There are 212 students; 99 of whom are in the medical class.—The college Library contains upwards of 8000 volumes, and the medical 2000.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—This valuable preparation, prepared expressly for family use, may be obtained at the warehouse of the Maryland Chemical Works. It is conclusively ascertained to be one of the most powerful disinfecting agents yet discovered.

Dr. Herbemont, of Columbia, S. C. intends to plant, this season, forty thousand vines, and to make four thousand grafts. This wine is like that, of Madeira, called "Juice of the Grape." He sells it at two dollars the gallon, and calculates on three hundred gallons the acre.

In this part of the country, people turn up their noses—and heaven forbid that we should blame them—at sour milk. A friend of ours going towards the west—we cannot mark the exact line—asking for a bowl, was answered—"I'm very sorry, indeed, sir,—but we have none but what's sweet."

The Newburgh Gazette relates an instance of presence of mind worthy of praise and reward. At the time of the explosion on board the Chief Justice Marshall, the waiting-woman belonging to the boat was sitting in the ladies' cabin; she instantly shut the door, and by her entreaties prevented the female passengers from opening it until the steam had subsided; the ladies escaped injury.

The steam boat Kentuckian, on her passage from New Orleans, was snagged under her boilers. The snag penetrated through the vessel to the pilot's deck; and compressed one of the boilers, but did not burst it.

The Nashville Banner of April 20th, says,—The steam boat Rome, on her way to this place with a cargo of salt, sunk in the Cumberland river on Friday last. It is hoped she may be raised, and part of her cargo saved.

The City Council of Boston have decided to send sixty representatives to the next Legislature.

The Citizens' Canal Line (steamboat Wm. Penn) arrived on Tuesday afternoon, from Baltimore, in ten hours and 27 minutes, with ninety-six passengers.

At the late horticultural meeting in this city, there were some excellent cucumbers exhibited. They were raised, we believe, in Burlington.

Congress is hardly expected to get up earlier than the first of June, which will make the longest session since the foundation of the Government.

On Wednesday some men employed in clearing the rubbish out of a cellar in Greenwich near Provost street, New York, discovered, a little below the surface of the ground, a candle box, which, on opening, was found to contain the body of an infant, wrapped up in flannel. It was much decayed, and is supposed to have been placed there about a year ago.

A Roman Catholic church is about to be erected at Harpers' Ferry, Va. A church "for all denominations," is about to be erected in the same place.

On Saturday and Sunday week, eighteen hundred shad were caught in a single dip net, in the Susquehanna, near Sunbury.

A frame house in Conyngham, Lehigh county, Pa. was last week destroyed by fire, and a young man named George Mink, perished in the flames.

A lad died in New-York on Thursday last, in consequence of an injury sustained in a quarrel with a boy of his own years.

An instance of a short passage is given in the Charleston City Gazette as outmatching those from Liverpool to New York. It is stated that the ship Clematis, of Boston, made the passage from Cape Hatteras Shoals in fifteen hours.

It appears that the number of emigrants expected at Quebec from Ireland in the course of the ensuing summer, is fully as great as it was last year, and a Yorkshire gentleman who left England at the close of March and has returned to Quebec, states that from 6 to 8000 Yorkshire men are expected to emigrate to Quebec.

A mason in New York, on Friday last, undertook to pull down a brick house which he had purchased, and refused to leave it when admonished of his danger, being intoxicated. The walls of the building fell upon him and crushed him to death.

The Tapperhetan, 74, was sold at New-York on Friday, by auction, for the low price of $16,500 to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

The Mayor of Baltimore has subscribed for two thousand shares in the Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

The experimental line between Lexington, (Ken.) and Frankfort has been surveyed, and presents as favourable a result as was anticipated, except in the vicinity of Frankfort, where stationary power will be required in passing the Kentucky cliffs.

The match race of a single two miles, for $5000 a side, run on Saturday last, by Mr. Stevens' horse Ariel, and Mr. Badger's mare Arietta, was won by the latter with ease. Time of running 3m. and 44s.

The steamboat Superior, Captain Pease, has been completely overhauled, and furnished with two new boilers. She left Buffalo a few days since on her first trip to Detroit, with a large number of passengers.

The Nashville Banner, of April 20, says—The steamboat Rome on her way to this place, with a cargo of salt, sunk in the Cumberland river on Friday last. It is hoped she may be raised, and part of her cargo saved.

The New-York Actors are all becoming Authors. Hyatt writes verses—Stone, prize tragedies—and Mr. Hacket has lately taken up the trade, and has fallen to writing comedies.

Several young men were indicted lately at Ballston Spa sessions, for having disturbed a Methodist Camp Meeting. The Jury could not agree, and at the request of several prominent members of the Methodist Society, a nolle prosequi was entered.

A full grown Ostrich and three young ones, with several other rare birds, and about half a score of Monkies, arrived in the brig Union, at Charleston from Senegal, Africa.

In Boston, on Thursday, an Innholder was fined $10 50, and costs of court, for selling liquor to minors contrary to law. He stated in his defence that the liquor was sold contrary to his orders by his bar tender; who has since been discharged his service.

The Louisville Advertiser contains the following intimation:—"It is rumoured in a late Natchez Galaxy, that a rupture will take place between the Choctaw Indians and the citizens of Mississippi. The Indians were in Council, with Leflour at their head, and it was thought to be the duty of the Governor to prepare for a discussion of a less pacific import."

We never feel much inclination to assist in trumpeting the *liberality* of those who *bequeath* money to charitable uses, though the act is often a proper one. "We brought nothing into this world, and nothing can we carry away." A gentleman, whom we have no right to name, having recently received a dividend of five hundred dollars from the Trustees of the old U. S. Bank, *gave* it for benevolent purposes. This example may be safely recommended.

A man with a long beard, who collects a crowd in the streets, on Sundays, to hear what he calls preaching, was interrupted last Sunday morning, by a police officer. In the afternoon, he went at it again; telling his auditors that his text was taken from Spruce street between Second and Third, and was in these words—"The high constable took up the minister of the Lord."

Mr. Cooper is playing to full houses at New-York. The Herald pays a high tribute to his Othello, and thinks he never appeared to better advantage in that character.

A FEARFUL WITNESS.—In the commission of evil, fear no man so much as thy own self.—Another is but one witness against thee; thou art a thousand: another thou mayst avoid, but thyself thou canst not; wickedness is its own punishment.

Since the introduction of steamboats into England, we are informed that but a single boat (the Norwich) *has burst her boiler*. This was more than twelve years since. Immediately afterwards, there was a parliamentary enactment on the subject, and no disaster of the kind has since taken place.

The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Columbian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 2d March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw and, offering a reward of $2000 for his head!!!*

Green peas were for sale in our market yesterday, in considerable quantities. They were raised in Jersey, near this city, and sold for 68 per bushel.

At Wheeling, on the 5th instant, the Ohio river was seven feet above low water mark, and falling. There had been thirty-four arrivals of steamboats, and the same number of departures, during the week.

The Directors of the New York American Insurance Company, have declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on the 1st of June.

Mr. John A. Gillis, of Argile, in Washington county, New York, was instantly killed on Saturday, 1st instant, while assisting at the raising of a building in that town, by the falling of a part of the frame upon his head.

An editor of one of the eastern papers tells his readers, that he will soon find time to write something for his paper. "Thus far," he adds, "we have committed all our editorial remarks to type with our own hand, without writing them at all."

On the 30th ult. Mr. Jacob Godwalt, of Amherst, New York, aged 43, was killed by the fall of a tree, near Williamsville. He was in indigent circumstances, and left a wife and eight children.

Munn, Lord & Co. received on the 24th ult. goods only twenty-four days from England. The goods left England on the first of April last, and were delivered at their store, in Utica, New York, on the 24th of the same month. The despatch is we believe unprecedented.

There was frost at Albany, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, which it is feared has damaged the fruit trees.

Gen. Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee, has arrived in Nashville, from the East, on his way to his new residence among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas.

An English mechanic, who formerly supplied the American merchants with brass hinges from the old country, has commenced doing the same in the new—having established a manufactory of the article in Troy.

Col. Childs, No. 80 Walnut street, is about issuing proposals for publishing an accurate whole length portrait of the President of the United States, to be drawn upon stone from a picture painted by Mr. Hubard, who visited Washington for the express purpose.

In an action for slander, tried at the late Monmouth (New Jersey) Circuit, in which the defendant was proved to have circulated reports, of an infamous character, against the reputation of a young lady; the Jury awarded four thousand dollars damages.

It appears from the log book of the sloop Hudson, from Havre to New Orleans, that a Spanish passenger on board, after having in vain attempted to kill the cook and captain, and to scuttle the vessel, gave himself a wound in the throat with a knife of which he died the next day.

The Virginia papers state, that the doubt of the new Constitution of the State ratified by the people—the only question as to the amount of the majority.

SAFETY BANK.—The Safety Bank Clinton is offered by her proprietors to enterprising individual or association, desiring employ her in the transportation of passengers on the North River, during the ensuing season. The apprehensions entertained by [illegible] persons who prefer to travel leisurely, of the [illegible]imity of steam boilers, may render this [illegible]ble concern, if undertaken by competent persons.

James Smith, who was charged with passing a check of $2000 on the U. S Bank, in the name of John Hagen & Co., and was apprehended in Cincinnati, was brought up for examination before the Mayor of N. Orleans on the 28th ult. and several witnesses were examined on the charge.

At West Chester, on Thursday last, two blacks were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Philadelphia Penitentiary for a famous assault on a female. Bernard [illegible], a white man, was sentenced to a similar punishment, for a similar offence.

On the Germantown road, a few miles from this city, a child, between two and three years old, was burnt to death yesterday. The mother had left it by the kitchen fire, while she went to the pump. The infant's clothes took fire, and it died in a few minutes.

The deaths in New-York, last week, were 101—men 32—women 17—boys 25—girls 17—still-born 10.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were—males 16, females 7—coloured persons, including one slave.

The [illegible] P[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 18[illegible]

THE LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, vol. II. part 2. *just published* by Key and Lilly, Boston, and Carey and Hart, of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philad[illegible]. The present number of this work contains a description of fruits, perhaps of almost every kind in the known world, exhibiting their qualities and history. We observe there are [illegible] of sixty different generic classes of the most delicious and agreeable vegetable productions, many of which are indigenous to our own country. The work is adorned with wood engravings representing the various fruits; and the descriptions are lucid, satisfactory, and no doubt generally correct in almost every instance.

"The United States Arithmetician, or the Science of Arithmetic simplified—designed for the Commerce of the United States—containing the most useful practical rules of the science, illustrated by a large collection of examples, many of which are composed of historical facts." By John Rose." The title page of this work is so complete that it stands in need neither of preface nor commentary. The first is not needed, however, and towards the latter, we shall briefly remark, that it appears to be a very good epitome of this branch of the Mathematics.

MECHANICS VS. ARISTOCRACY.

Artificial distinctions in rank, which in monarchies and aristocratical governments are considered necessary for the preservation of order in society, have many advocates among the public. Those who are conscious of their high birth are unwilling to forego the privileges which they deem due to those advantages, frequently make themselves ridiculous by their endeavors to excite respect. Riches undoubtedly an advantage in almost every country, but *ancestral honours*, under our democratic institutions, are but of little consideration; it be because they serve to gratify the pride of some or with an idea of his own importance. Notwithstanding all this, many attempts have been made by the *patricians*, even in the United States, to maintain what they consider the inherent dignity; and these attempts for a long time regarded by the "working classes" with an appearance of passive acquiescence. But we are pleased to see that the latter are now begin to assert their rights of equality as citizens of these States; they begin to feel their worth and their power; that they are the [illegible]orum which supports the engine of state, and gives it its energy and efficiency, that they are, in short, the most useful, and ought not to be the least honorable, class of society. They are forming associations in various parts of the nation, and their strength has already become appalling to the great alarm of the aristocracy. In the late election of Albany, N. Y. the latter were met with an entire defeat, and the former completely triumphant. Without connecting with any particular party in politics, we cannot but rejoice in this ascendancy, fulness and industry over pride and [illegible]. While on this subject, we must notice a [illegible]lous report made by a committee of the Senate, that it would be proper to address the President by the title of "HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND PROTECTOR OF THEIR LIBERTIES." This report was postponed. We believe the President himself has sense enough to reject such an absurd and ridiculous designation. Aspirations after [illegible] have been the ruin of many—and we are not content with the power and dignity of a monarch, but perished in the latter so empty a thing as the name.

EDITORIAL QUARREL.

Something like an affray took place between Messrs. Duff Green and James Webb, on the 6th inst. at the west front of the Washington city.—The former gentleman is well known editor of the United States telegraph, the latter styles himself editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and have made public statements of the affair. Their statements are very contradictory much, however, appears to be settled on both sides, viz:—that Mr. Webb went armed for the purpose of inflicting personal punishment on Mr. Green. Mr. Green, to avoid this mode of penance, drew a cane on Webb, and refused to submit to the [illegible]caning. Mr. Webb was highly indignant at the want of civility on the part of Mr. Green, the gentlemen, having paid each other reciprocated compliments, separated peaceably. It is a pity that editors cannot abuse each other handily, in a quiet way, without resorting to the last appeals of canes and pistols!

Security of Steam Boats.

...ll for this purpose was introduced into the ...e of Representatives of the United States ... Wickliffe. The bill, with an auxiliary ..., introduced with it, was unanimously ...d. This bill requires, in addition to pre-...regulations, that the owners or master of ...boat shall produce to the officer authoriz-...grant the registry thereof, a certificate up-...h of a skilful engineer in no wise connect-...d with the boat, that he has examined her boil-...rs and believes them to be sound, and of the ...ple strength to resist the power of steam ...ary to propel the boat. Other particulars ...re to be stated in the certificate, the ren-...of which will be to establish the safety of ...nt. This certificate is to be placed in the ...s for the inspection of all the passengers.—...ill provides, also, that inspectors shall be ...ted by the Secretary of the Treasury, ...e duty it shall be, when called on, to make ...ination of the boilers, their compensation ...ixed by Congress, and to be paid by the ...ers of the respective steamboats. Other re-...ions are prescribed by the bill to ensure ...y in this mode of travelling. The provi-...s of the bill are all to be enforced by penal-...s to be fined by Congress—and the Secretary ...e Treasury is empowered to prescribe such ...s and furnish such instructions as may be ex-...ent for the full execution of the object in-...ed by the bill.

...a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the ...District of the Northern Liberties, on the ...the following gentlemen were elected officers ...coming year.

...C. Browne, Esq. President.
...Taylor, Treasurer.
...Hodgens, Clerk.
...Eaton, Messenger.
...Coat, Superintendent of the Highways.
...Cox, Superintendent of Paving.
...Bradshaw, Superintendent of Police.
...Bowers, Esq. Police Magistrate.
...Goodman, Esq. Solicitor.

...n, of the Chesnut street theatre, since he ...s thrown into his proper line, is a valua-...ctor. He is a pleasant fellow in low co-...especially in simple countrymen. Watson, ...the clodpole, shows much originality, ...very diverting.

...young gentleman made his first appearance ...e stage, at the Boston Tremont Theatre, ...Saturday evening, in the arduous characc-...of Othello, and his acting afforded considera-...amusement to a pretty numerous audience. ...evident that he had been educated for ...e, or the *camp*—and that he had studied ...racter of the noble Moor with great at-...n. He gave many readings which were an-...ver to his auditors, and some of his points, ...e extremely ludicrous, were decidedly suc-...ful. There was nothing remarkable about ...m, but his face, though badly painted, ...very expressive. At the conclusion of the ...t most of the audience had left the house. ...above brings to our recollection a cir-...ce that occurred in Annapolis, Mary-...several years ago. A new actor made his ...ance as Othello, and performed the part ...ch admirable effect as to turn the whole ...most excellent comedy. The "ground-...ers were highly entertained by the sooty vis-...d grotesque grimaces of the Moor, and ...ded him to the skies. At length a wealthy ...mer (who occupied one of the stage box-...d who considered that Othello would be a ...his acquaintance) arose from his seat, and ...aded, "Ladies an' Gentlemen, I wish any ...e would tell me who that there fellow be-...s—I will give five hundred dollars for ...ellor, —— my eyes if he isn't the smartest ...that ever I saw."

...SHINGTON, on Monday, the Senate ...evening, at my home I was drawn in devotion, ...ion—see, and thy blossoms, a lesson I read; ...ose as it buds, blooms and dies, gives emotion, ...reminds of decay and time's hastening speed.

MILFORD BARD.

TO CLARISSA.

...Imitation of Moore, by L. A. Wilmer.

...th those eyes that I look for delight, ...beaming with lustre so radiant and clear, ...se eyes are so languishing, humid and bright, ...I seem to debate 'twixt a smile and a tear.

...ose that cheek with red roses impress'd, ...ose blush of young morning surpasses by far; ...on that cheek I would take up my rest, ...d exchange luscious glances, in amorous war.

...on that bosom I would wish to repose, ...whiter than bosom the world ever saw; ...heart, which with love and with liberty glows, ...ch can describe and no pencil can draw.

...ye little hillocks of pure, spotless snow, ...the gale, in its sport, has most charmingly drifted— ...ks of heaven to which we would go, ...for now, we all know, is descended from heaven.

...d to those lips where the bloom of the peach ...its nectarine juices so sweetly combine, ...to those lips that I gladly would teach ...e sympathies felt by a touch most divine.

...ve as the skies is the flame you inspire, ...e you not worshipped as something above ...ects of earth and of earthly desire, ...caught from your glances celestial love.

...knelt to Clarissa, and gave me her charms, ...goddess I view her. I reverence, adore; ...ed to clasp the sweet girl in my arms, ...ant and bashful a youth is Tom M——e.

TO MY SWORD.

...the late Col. W. T. Washington, of Greece.

...sword, I sigh that o'er thy steel, ...sparkles now like Rosa's eyes, ...w drops soon most trickling steal ...dim thy clear and brilliant dyes.

...ose thy scabbard must be thrown ...rest upon the mountain's side, ...while, that rest so brightly shone, ...ch dew—perchance with blood, be dyed.

...ly bear thy hilt a stain, ...ne of blood or dew or rain; ...shall more that thee endears, ...it has sprung from Rosa's tears.

...for as Rosa distant now, ...wild waves roll 'twixt her and me; ...ows that all not long I vow, ...said she and I so distant be,

...in vain, my lot is cast ...from her and home to woo; ...her love will she be blest, ...my heart to thee will give.

...she is hot—but with thy steel ...me maids as softly fair; ..., alas! I'll never feel ...them the love I've felt for her.

...ambition's mad career, ...ever gold to buy my way, ...ofest friends nor kindness near, ...when ambition's cares to lay.

...there not—for all there'll serve ...there my arm shall nerve— ...own act—with these alone ...y is time and wealth be won.

...my blood while life remains, ...in this land of war I roam, ...cease to think my feverish veins, ...bear thee to my distant home.

...not to Rosa's bank be thou'll go, ...other arm will warm her breast; ...for me her tears would flow, ...oft on thee her lips be prest.

...ves my sire beyond the main, ...ld battle-field I'm slain, ...comrades here in arms have sworn, ...shall to him be safely borne.

...build all the monuments. Mrs. Ware has the most reason on her side—Mrs. Hale the most fancy. We are with both parties, and both sides of the question—for wherever woman is, there must man be.—*Reading Chron.*

From the Wisconsin Citizen.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Some lads in a neighbouring town within a week past highly delighted with the new law giving a bounty of 8 cents on crows, but thinking the bounty too low for powder and shot took the following method of testing the law as well as the profits by killing crows with something more sure and deadly in its effects than powder and shot, viz. *New England Rum!* They soaked some corn in a quantity of Rum until it was saturated therewith, and, then spread it in a corn-field infested with crows. The boys were in ambuscade—the crows came on as usual by platoons, and commenced devouring the corn. In a few moments the young rogues had the satisfaction of seeing their sagacious foe so completely *corned*, to use their own phrase, as to tumble about in high snuff. They cautiously approached; but what was their surprise as they drew nigh to find them as drunk as David's sow, and in this situation they knocked 14 of them in the head in one forenoon! It is said the boys are still driving their profitable game; and crow prodigiously over their rapacious foe, who surrender to them without firing a gun.

The following note was found at the bottom of a chest of tea, imported by the Parthian, by a respectable merchant in Baltimore, and forwarded to this city for the information of the person alluded to. There are eleven by the name of John Wilson in our Directory.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"If this box of tea should find its way to America, and should be opened by an American, I wish he would inform my brother, John Wilson of New York, that I am in Pekin as a prisoner, 1829. WM. WILSON."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"He is drunk, or else he walks in his sleep."

SLEEP WALKING.—A singular case of somnambulism was mentioned to us by a friend from Hudson, on Saturday. It appears that a Captain Q. X——, of that city, is in the habit of getting up in his sleep. One night last winter, soon after the ice formed upon the river, and while its surface was as bright as a polished mirror, Mr. X. was discovered in the course of the night to have left his bed and board, with nothing but his shirt, drawers and stockings for a covering. Pursuit was made, and he was found sauntering along the streets. But he fled from all who approached with amazing swiftness—dodging corners, and threading streets and alleys like a police officer, or a rogue running away from one. At length, finding his pursuers to gain upon him, he took to the river, and ran out upon the ice, where he put them at defiance, for he sported upon its glazed surface, like a skater cutting the name of his mistress with his heels upon the ice, and they dared not follow him, expecting every moment, that he would sink through the treacherous bridge. But he finally awoke, and came ashore in great terror and exhaustion. Lately, this nocturnal adventurer has had another frolic in his slumbers. He went to bed quite early in the evening, and sallied forth at about 11 o'clock—taking the Columbia turnpike, leading to Sheffield—having the same scanty apparel as before. Several people met him on the road between Hudson and Claverack, footing it along at a prodigious rate, but not knowing the cause, and some doubting his materiality, his progress was not opposed until he had clean passed the village of Claverack, crossing the bridge at Van Rensselaer's Mills, and was ascending the gentle hill beyond. Here a stout negro man of some sense, returning rather late from a blissful visit to his dingy Amaryllis, perceiving that the man must either be crazy or asleep, sprang before and grasped him in[illegible] white rover struggled with him for a [illegible] but Jugurtha threw him to the ground, and he awoke by the shock of the tumble in wild affright—believing himself in the hands of the devil, and uttering a wild note of alarm accordingly—to which Sambo very philosophically replied—"You berry hard to wake mens" af deeds cannot pass away. Their "names must not, "will not, "wither." Our love for them is a love to which "death has not set his seal." And I hope and believe, that, inspired by the glorious examples; sending back our hearts to the scenes of hardy endurance, of patient suffering, of lofty triumph; to the bloody field, and the agitated council room; conscious of our deep responsibility; feeling that we were surrounded by a cloud of immortal witnesses, who were watching us with eager and imploring eyes; if occasion demanded, the sons of the sages and heroes of the revolution would show that the spirit of their fathers still lingered, and only required the kindling spark of kindred circumstance, to send forth as bright and strong a flame as ever cheered the darkest night of the revolutionary struggle.

Great exigencies bring out the nerve and ex[illegible]cellencies of character, and reveal a mine of [illegible]tellectual wealth, of the existence of which w[illegible] were unconscious. We know not what can be done, until an opportunity and a stimulant to effort is presented. Previous to the last war, when our scanty means were considered, who could have prognosticated that our "march upon the mountain wave" should have been so full of triumph! That the constellated banner of our country should have been borne so gloriously by a navy in its very infancy, and when spread in defiance to "the meteor flag" of a power whose frequent successes over every other had induced them to regard victory almost as a matter of course! But naval commanders started up at the call of their country in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, and by their genius, activity, and ardor, made amends for their want of experience. So it will be again. In no country—we boldly assert it, without the fear of being contradicted by any liberal foreigner,—in no country is there more native quickness of intellect. All that it requires is, to be duly encouraged, properly appreciated, and judiciously directed. Her resources have heretofore proved equal to her exigencies. May we not indulge the comfortable assurance that they will prove so hereafter?

In every country, not under a purely despotic system, there must be parties; and it is for the interest of the people that it should be so. They keep a sharp eye upon each other, and operate as a mutual check. But though a moderate degree of party zeal be advantageous, and keeps alive a spirit of inquiry into the interests and resources of the country, yet an intemperate display of it is injurious, and ought to be avoided. It is injurious to our present welfare; for it establishes a false test of merit, and men receive offices as the reward of vehement profession and party devotion—oftentimes without ability or principle. It effects our future welfare; for the measures of an unwise administration are not confined in their effect to the present generation. Nor is the acrimonious attack soon forgotten, or easily forgiven. The enmity engendered by personal abuse will long rankle in the breast, and descend from father to son.

Latterly, we have seen the violence of party zeal rise to an irrational degree. We have seen it vent itself in the foulest and falsest aspersion of distinguished citizens: in the grossest vituperation; in the most unlicensed abuse. We have seen the public press prostituted to the vilest purposes—the defamation of high and low; the destruction of public and of private character; with utter shamelessness. We have turned with pain and loathing of heart from the disgusting exhibition. But the deadly strife has ceased—the warfare is over. Long may it be before our country is degraded by such another! The dawn of peace has returned. Opposition still exists, and should exist; but it has subsided down into something that has reason and principle for its foundation. Preferences are still cherished; but they do not affect the safety of the state—

party confiscated for the use of Bustamente and his troops.

Civil war rages throughout the Provinces. About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men was sent to arrest President Guerrero—he received information of their intention, and retired to the mountains with five hundred men, where he is increasing his forces, and bids defiance to the party in power.

Several battles have been fought with little success on either side; the opinion is that the present party will soon be out of power;—at the present moment Mexico is the most despotic Government under the Globe. The Constitution is treated as a piece of blank paper—the Military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand.

Persons are arrested and imprisoned by order from Bustamente and their officers, as suit their pleasure.

The Finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the Government borrowed large sums of money from the merchants, for which they gave their paper—which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonour and tricks of the present ruler, that they have broken their contracts and refuse receiving their notes in payment of duties.

On the 2d March, 1830, orders arrived in Vera Cruz, instructing the Minister of Finance (a Commissary General) to receive only 15 per cent. paper in payment of duties; so by this trick, the merchants have been swindled out of millions of dollars.

In the future when a vessel arrives consigned to a person holding Government paper, they must pay the whole amount of duties in cash, with the exception of the 15 per cent. allowed to be paid in paper. All vessels arriving in the Ports of Mexico, must pay the amounts of duties on their cargoes forty days after their arrival—the vessel bringing the goods is not to leave the port until the duties are paid. The prohibitions on cotton goods and brandies are taken off, this has not become a law, but both houses unanimously agree it should be so, and the Vice President, Bustamente, gives orders accordingly. At the present moment it would be dangerous to ship either cotton goods or brandy, as it is ten to one if they do not change their minds, reverse their order, and condemn the goods.

The Province of Yucatan has declared itself free and independent of the Mexican Republic, and will listen to no terms from Bustamente or his party.

Their Navy is nothing but a name; having no armament, men, state or money. Com. Lopez, who has commanded in Vera Cruz for some time, has been broke, and now keeps a mountebank (or gambling table) for his support.

The famous General St. Anna lives at his country seat, like another Cincinnatus, and it is the opinion of all good Mexicans as well as foreigners, that he is the only man who can save the country in its present state of anarchy and civil war.

By the last accounts from the city of Mexico, many assassinations had taken place; several of the Members of Congress had been arrested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustamente, the President, without any reason being assigned.

The fact is, Bustamente and his military use the Congress (which is made *perpetual*) as his tools and instruments of vengeance. In the different Provinces, the Governors, Judges, and other civil officers of the state, are treated with the utmost contempt by Bustamente and his Commandant-Generals of the Provinces; they act as accusers to judges, imprison and condemn at their pleasure—all power being taken out of the courts of justice.

In Vera Cruz, the Commandant General, Landero, formerly a pettifogging lawyer, is one of the most despotic chiefs in the country; his second [illegible] himself, looking [illegible] military to see whom he can impose and plunder; both these Chieftains are [illegible] gamblers (keep tables) and stick at nothing to get money.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] northern and southern, of the eastern and western states, as if they were not all Americans; all citizens of the same great republic; governed by the same views, animated by the same motives, directed to the same ends, urged by the same interests, and bound by the same ties,—their fame our common inheritance; their intelligence our common property. The sages of the revolution wrote and spoke, the heroes of the revolution fought and bled, for their country, their whole country, and not for a section of it.—Their children have no warrant to draw division lines for them. They left no such dying injunctions. We read nothing of this in the legacy of Washington. It is with pain we perceive the gifted representatives of the east and the south turning the weapons of their eloquence against each other. We admire the talent, but deprecate the peculiar display. It is more than a waste of noble energies. To hear the champion of the south boldly accusing the eastern states of illiberality towards their brethren of the west, and even venturing so far as to draw a comparison between their conduct and the oppression of the mother country; to hear him ask the champion of the east, if his "significant hint" was "like the glare of the weapon half drawn from its scabbard" to hear the champion of the east warn him "to husband his resources," and that he would find there were "blows to take as well as give;" to hear them threatening "criminations and recriminations:" all this is revolting to our best feelings. The keen retort, the bitter sarcasm, the civil sneer, the harsh invective, afford no pleasure. It is spiritless talent worse than wasted; an empty trial of personal strength; the collision of two able minds, eliciting nothing for the general good, but only the sparks that must irritate, inflame, and alienate. The conclusion of the eastern orator's speech is worthy of being transcribed: it deserves to be perpetuated. It breathes a pure and holy sentiment that must come home to every true American heart, expressed in language whose lofty and impassioned eloquence must give it force and enduring impression. It appears indeed to have been uttered in the very glow of ardent, patriotic feeling. "I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our federal union. It is to that union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences these great interests immediately awoke as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings. And although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself to look beyond the union to see what might be hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the prospect of disunion, to see whether with my short sight I can fathom the depth of the abyss below. Nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts would be mainly bent on considering, not how the union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed.

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us,

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ALMANACK.

1830. MAY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
15 SATURDAY,...	4 51	7 6	7 57	
16 SUNDAY,.....	4 51	7 7	8 18	
17 MONDAY,.....	4 50	7 7	8 49	
18 TUESDAY,....	4 49	7 8	11 25	
19 WEDNESDAY..	4 48	7 9	- -	
20 THURSDAY...	4 50	7 10	0 45	Full, 7 h. 11 m. A. M.
21 FRIDAY,.....	4 49	7 11	1 31	Last, 15 " 22 " P. M.
				New, 22 " 8 " A. M.
				First, 29 " 0 " P. M.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 27th ult. at Zanesville, Ohio, by the Rev. James Culbertson, Mr. JOHN HENTZ, merchant, to Miss JEMIMA ANN, daughter of the late Henry Molleston, Esq. of the state of Delaware.

Thursday evening, by the Rev. R. W. Cushman, Mr. JOSEPH BARGES, to Miss REBECCA JOHNSON.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM ARENTRUE, jr. to Miss SARAH, daughter of Frederick Helmbold, Esq. all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. PETER COLSHER, to Miss SARAH BIRD, all of this city.

In Boston, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, Mr. JOHN FROST, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH ANN BURDITT, daughter of Mr. J. W. Burditt, of Boston.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. JOHN HOCKLEY, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Cornelius Stevenson, Esq. all of this city.

On Fifth day, the 6th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, West street, Wilmington, Del. EDWARD GRUBB, to ELIZABETH P. daughter of William Seal, all of that place

In Columbia, S. C. on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Goulding, JOHN PRESTON, Esq. of Abingdon, Virginia, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, of Columbia.

Thursday, at Germantown, by Jedediah Strong, Esq. WILLIAM HAY, to MARIA D. LOBB, both of Upper Darby, Pa.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, in the 18th year of his age, JOHN McALLISTER, son. of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, SARAH M'KINLEY, in the 67th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. JAMES H. SMITH, of Consumption.

At Baltimore, on Sunday night, the 9th inst. SAMUEL ROLLINGSWORTH, Esq. in the 74th year of his age—long known in that community as a merchant of great respectability.

In Greene county, N. C. ANTHONY VAN PELT, aged 126 years. During the revolutionary war, he was exempt from military duty on account of his years.—He enjoyed to the last the use of all his faculties, particularly his sight.

On the 7th inst. after a protracted illness of several months, DAVID INNETT, in the 53d year of his age.

On Thursday evening, at nine o'clock, JAMES KEEFE, aged 4 years and 8 months, son of James Keefe.

On the 7th inst. of pulmonary consumption, THOMAS DARLAND, aged 49 years.

At Trenton, on Thursday, 30th ult. Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, in the 83d year of his age.

At his residence, White Hall, near Churchtown, Lancaster county, on Thursday last, CYRUS JACOBS, Esq. He had complained the day previous of a pain in his breast, which, however, did not confine him to the house; and whilst seated at the breakfast table, suddenly expired in his chair. Mr. Jacobs was celebrated for being extensively engaged in iron works.

At Key West, in April last, WILLIAM TRUXTUN, Esq. only remaining son of the late Com. Truxtun, of the U. S. Navy.

In this city, on the 4th ultimo, Mr. PETER BONES, brother of Thomas Bones, Esq. aged 74 years, late of the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co. N. York.

In the city of Baltimore, on the 2d instant, in the 64th year of his age, ROSSITER SCOTT, a member of the Society of Friends. He was long a resident of that city, and merited the friendship and esteem of his fellow citizens for industry, uprightness of conduct, and punctuality in his dealings with them, as was evident from their numerous and respectable appearance at his funeral, which took place on Monday evening.

NOTICE.—To-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill Street, Mr. Fuller will, by special request, repeat his lecture on John 17: 12. "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled."

J. EDISON MUSIC STORE

IS removed from [illegible] Sixth Street, to No. 68 South [illegible]

[illegible] themselves by making their cause the cause of the people. They cry out, the press, the press is in danger; and are vociferous in their accusations of a foul design to shackle, to muzzle, to undermine, to overthrow the palladium of the rights of the people. We hear so much of the danger of scanning too nicely the effusions of a bold and undaunted press—the fear that we may stop the course of free investigation by undertaking to restrain its wanton violations of truth and justice—that we had better endure a little licentiousness, a little malicious defamation of character, a little sporting with personal feeling, than by putting a curb upon it, run the risk of silencing the voice of truth itself, and preventing the eyes of the people from being opened to the real characters of those who have or seek power over them. We hear so much of all this, that we are often induced to let a great deal pass without censure, which is worthy of the frown of public indignation. Yes, worthy of the rod of public punishment.

A distinction is attempted between a man's public and private character—that the one may be abused with all prodigality, and the other will remain totally unaffected—as if in fact, a man could be a political scoundrel, and yet a man of virtue: but nothing can be more true than that, "he who abandons or betrays his country will abandon or betray his friend; and he who is prevailed on to act in the departments of public life without any regard to truth or justice, will easily prevail on himself to act in the same manner any where else." Let the measures of every administration be canvassed with all freedom. Let the conduct of our public men be open to all scrutiny. When they have been guilty of any violation of their duty let the press proclaim it; but let not their motives be impeached from no other cause than party difference; let them not be charged with political criminality without the shadow of evidence; let not a battery of abuse and withering allegation be opened upon them, accusing them of the highest offences, and imputing to them the worst purposes, upon the slightest grounds and without the least discrimination; and let not the venal and unprincipled defamer, the unhesitating incendiary, hired for the occasion, or expecting his reward from a served party, be received with credit—much less rewarded with office, when he should not escape with impunity. The man who would assassinate the public character of another, shows as corrupt a heart as he who would destroy his private character, the end is the same, to destroy his reputation, to lower him in the estimation of his fellow men; but the distinction between public and private character is rather wire drawn—rather visionary than substantial; every man has a public character, that character is his reputation in society; every act of his done out of the bosom of his own family or escaping the privacy of his own home, conduces to his reputation. He may be known to few or to many, but his reputation is his treasure, a treasure of which no one has a right to deprive him. That reputation does no become the less valuable in proportion as a man's field of action becomes more extended, his conduct more conspicuous and of more general consequence. If he is a depraved man, his guilt is not the less because it affects a community and not a few individuals only; and if he is wrongfully accused of political depravity, his interests are assailed, an attempt is made to rob him of his treasure—his reputation—the respect and esteem of mankind; and is the offence of the slanderer of less magnitude than if he had directed the arrows of his calumny at a lower mark, at an individual of more sequestered life, whom he sought to injure in his narrow and obscure circle—in the walks of his business, in his commercial dealings, in his general intercourse with other men?

What we lose in sectional, may we gain in natural feeling. Let us do every thing in our power to increase the true interests of the national strength. Let us encourage native genius, enterprise, and intelligence. Let us ever feel that "the honor and glory of a nation consist in the illustrious achievements of its sons in the cabinet and the field, in the science and learning which comprise the knowledge of man, in the arts and inventions which administer to his accommodation, and in the virtues which exalt his character." The departed benefactor to his country from whom these words are extracted has also said, and his words should fall upon our ear like the kind counsel of a loving friend, that a fault, common and humiliating to us, is an idolatrous veneration for the literary men of Europe. This intellectual vassalage has been visited by high-toned arrogance and malignant vituperation. Harmless to feel is the calumny, and it resembles from the object like the javelin thrown by the feeble hand of old Priam; but it ought to continue with other inducements to encourage a provincial literature, and to cause us to bestow our patronage upon more meri-

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CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business.
may 15—14t

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having attended, at the request of Mr. WESTERN THOMAS WILSON, at his house, No. 112 Green street, as a committee to hear and investigate some of the cases of severe affliction that by the use of his medicines have been cured during the past year, agreeably to notice issued by him in some of the public prints of this city, dated the 25th of April, from the various testimony and statements made to us by sundry persons, in the most unqualified manner, [and from the still more convincing proof offered by our ocular observation,] in cases of the most effectual cures rendered to them or their children, by Mr. Wilson's Medicines; frequently without any compensation, save that which his good feelings received from having been under Providence the instrument of such benefit to his fellow creatures; under such circumstances, deem it a duty we owe to the public, as well as himself, to state the following among many of the cures effected by his medicines during the past year, some of which, especially the Cancers, exceed any thing we have ever before witnessed, viz. Three cases of Liver Complaint; one of Rheumatism; three cases of Cancers, one at the age of 75 years, one at the age of 33, and one at the age of 12 years; one of Cancerous Ulcer in the Breast; one of Chills and Fever; one of Cataract over the eye; one of Scrofula; one of Ulcers in the Legs; one of Dropsy in the Eyes; one of Inflammation in the Eyes; one of White Swelling, &c. Some of us having been eye witnesses to cases of Cancers and others, which seemed to defy any attempts to cure them, and now, to our astonishment, we find them entirely eradicated and healed: we therefore strenuously recommend to all those who may be afflicted with similar diseases, to make timely application to Mr. WILSON, whose success is firmly established, and we are of opinion that it is a duty incumbent on Mr. Wilson, both out of respect to the public and to himself, to cause as extensive a circulation as possible to be made of the cures he has effected, to be properly certified by the individuals themselves, or their children, as the case may be.

May 5th, 1830.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 33 Juniper street.
EDWARD EDWARDS, 28 Green street.
DANIEL BRODHEAD.
HENRY CLOSE, No. 105 Coates' street.
JONATHAN ROBERTS, 150 Coates' street.
JACOB BAKER, Baker's Court, near Budd street.
AMOS ROBERTS, No. 52 North Fifth street.
may 15—1t*

WANTED,

A SITUATION as WET NURSE, by a woman with a breast of fresh milk, and who is willing to furnish good recommendations if required. Information can be received at this office, or of Mr. Risdon, shoemaker, North Fifth street, above Buttonwood Lane.
may 15—2t*

[illegible]' Office, 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL [illegible] LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. [illegible]
[illegible] the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d May, 1830. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	35	$100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,503	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

may 15—1t

Corset Manufactory,

NO. 53 PINE STREET,

SEVENTH DOOR ABOVE SECOND STREET, NORTH [illegible]

[illegible]RS. E. BAUDER respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has commenced the above stand [illegible]ness. Here he repressed something which was in his mind, and pointing to our seats, we sat down to a breakfast, to me delicious, from the fascinations which accompanied the hospitable board.

'I cannot think thou art a common traveller,' smiling, observed the elder Kholheim.

'I am walking over a part of the earth,' I replied, 'to observe nature in its primitive dress; but,' turning my eyes around the room, continued, 'by an unexpected felicity, I have for once to most sincerely rejoice in a disappointment; yesterday's sun met me in a pastoral hut of Louisiana; this morning I find myself transported to the Island of Scheria * and the gardens of Alcinous.'

The name of Scheria, no sooner pronounced than an electric stroke seemed to have shaken the whole little society; but with that genuine command of feeling which I have ever found associated with real politeness and sensibility every one quickly resumed their wonted tranquility. Romuald Kholheim, however, deeming some apology necessary, observed that 'our recollections often betray us; we have all of us,' continued he, 'been residents of Corfu, and have read Homer where were once the gardens of Alcinous.'

'Homer survives, but the gardens of Alcinous are gone with the genius of Greece,' said, Labanoff Kholheim solemnly, as we rose from the table and entered the sitting room; where, leading me to a window and calling to his son and grand daughter to join us, resumed his observations as he pointed to his fine garden, sloping down to the sluggish Techo.

'Yes! Mark Bancroft! that Lethean river is as much like the Ohio or the Rhine, or this little garden plat to the glowing vegetation of Homer and Tasso, or as my old time and climate-beaten body is to an Alcinous; or,' said he, still more solemnly, 'as are Greece and Poland, like what once were Greece and Poland. But we can preserve at least one resemblance; if thou will be Ulysses for a few days or weeks, I will endeavour to be Alcinous.'

Suffice it to say I accepted the invitation, because I felt its sincerity, but without a hope or thought of the rich reward in store for the delay. Long before I was initiated into their history, it was evident to my observation that my entertainers were foreigners, that they still possessed considerable wealth; but that their condition in life had been changed by adverse circumstances. Romuald Kholheim was entirely the most perfect linguist I ever have been acquainted with. Speaking either English, French, or German, each seemed his mother tongue; yet, as I afterwards learned, he had never spoken either until upwards of twenty years of age.—His memory was retentive, and his rapidity of conception had employed his powers of recollection. But the mere collection of knowledge was with this man secondary; once within the circle of his intellect, you forgot, worldly selfishness, and breathed only for the human race. The soul elevating resolves of real patriotism found a living existence almost in every sentence which fell from the mouth of Romuald Kholheim.—Reading history with such a monitor, the actors on the varied drama of worldly revolution assumed their true characters. Though most sincerely attached to each other, the father and son were distinguished by very marked and different characters.

There was a serenity and sweetly pleasing calm diffused over the features and heart of La-

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* Scheria, more anciently Drepane, the Corcyra of the historical ages of Greece, and the modern Corfu, is a small island of Europe on the coast of Albania, opposite the ancient Buthrotum, modern Butrinto. In this island were placed Nausicaa's garden of Alcinous.

DRAWING OF THE
Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
Class No. 7, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. SEVEN, for 1830—do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 54 placed in the wheel, viz.—

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
12	27	1	53	21	2	23	28

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 12 was the first that was drawn; No. 27 was the second; No. 1 was the third; No. 53 was the fourth; No. 21 was the fifth; No. 2 was the sixth; No. 23 was the seventh; No. 28 was the eighth and last.

In Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this 8th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

ANDREW FETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE,
THOMAS P. ROBERTS,
Commissioners.

Attest—John Tolbert, Secretary.

From the preceding Certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class, No. SEVEN, for 1830, with the order in which they were drawn. And the Managers announce to the public, the following as the result.

The Tickets which drew the 48 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers:

1	12	27	being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn,					$30,000
2	21	53		4	5	6		10 000
1	21	28		6	7	8		5,000
1	21	53		3	4	5		4,000
2	21	28		5	6	8		3,000
21	23	28		5	7	8		2,452
12	21	23	1 5 and	7	2	12 21	1 6 and 8	
12	21	28	1 5	8	12	23 28	1 7 8	as $1000
2	12	23	1 6	7				
5	27	53	2 3	4	1	23 27	2 3 7	
1	21	27	2 3	5	1	27 28	2 3 8	as 800
1	2	27	2 3	6				
1	21	28	3 5	8	21	28 53	4 5 8	
1	2	23	3 6	7	2	23 51	4 6 7	
1	2	28	3 6	8	2	28 53	4 6 8	each 500
1	21	28	3 7	8	21	28 53	4 7 8	
21	23	53	4 5	7	2	21 23	5 6 7	
21	27	28	2 5	8	1	23 53	3 4 7	
1	23	27	2 6	7	1	28 53	3 4 8	each 400
1	27	28	2 6	8	1	2 21	3 5 6	
23	27	28	2 7	8	1	21 23	3 5 7	
12	21	53	1 4	8	21	27 53	2 4 5	
2	12	53	1 4	6	2	27 53	2 4 6	
12	23	53	1 4	7	23	27 53	2 4 7	each 300
12	28	53	1 4	8	27	28 53	2 4 8	
2	12	23	1 5	6	2	21 27	2 5 6	

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 16) each 200

Those 46 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 12 and 27, being the 1st and 2d drawn, numbers, each 100

Those 46 tickets having on them the combination numbers 1 and 27, being the 2d and 3d, each 80

Those 46 tickets having on them the combination numbers 1 and 53, being the 3d and 4th drawn, each 60

Those 46 tickets having on them the combination numbers 21 and 53, being the 4th and 5th, ea

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LOVE AND REASON.—An Allegory.

One night, when Love, oppressed with pain,
Had thrown aside his golden quiver,
And gone to cool his throbbing brain,
To roam awhile by Reason's river:

Upon the bank of roses gay,
Which fringe the edge of Reason's water,
He saw a cherub girl at play,
And knew the romp—for Reason's daughter.

"Come hither, hither, blooming child—
Long have I sought to have thee near me;
Let's roam among those roses wild—
I've got my bow—you need not fear me!"

As Love pronounced the maiden's name,
From his bright wing he pluck'd a feather:
Pleased with the proffer'd toy, she came,
And hand in hand they roam'd together.

At length there rose a tempest wild,
Though Reason thought 'twas not unpleasing
But storms scarce felt by Reason's child,
To fragile Love appear'd, oh freezing!

"How screen me from this icy air!
My wings are all too wet for flying!
Oh, take me to that bosom fair!"—
Said Love to Reason, softly sighing.

And nestling up to Reason's form,
Spread his chill wings on Reason's shoulder—
And this is why as Love grows warm,
Reason, they say, grows always colder.

The Zephyr now rode down the sky,
And kiss'd the rain-drops from the grasses,
And Love unbraided Reason's hair,
And dried his wings with Reason's tresses.

But both grew faint and weary soon—
"Reason," said Love, "The choice is ours
Let's stay beneath this silver moon,
And sleep to night among the flowers."

Reason replied, with drooping head—
And pausing 'neath a weeping willow,
They made a soft carnation bed,
And placed a rose-bud for a pillow.

But, lest another storm might rise,
Of which they'd have too little warning,
One was to watch the changing skies,
And one to sleep, by turns, till morning.

Thus each awhile in slumber lay;
Each watch'd the other's couch of roses,
And this is why they always say
When Love awakes, Reason deposes.

HART OF THE ISLE.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States,
By C. S. Rafinesque.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

English Name—Orange Swallow-Wort.

Vulgar Names—Pleurisy root, Butterfly weed, Flux root, Wind root, White root, Silk Weed, Canada root, &c.

Genus Asclepias—Calix quinquefid. Corolla five parted, flat or reflexed, bearing five auricles with appendages, and a large centraltruncate stegyne, supporting and concealing the five stamina, covering the two pistils: which are succeeded by two follicles.

Species A. Tuberosa—Hairy, leaves scattered, variable, nearly sessile, oblong or lanceolate, entire: umbels with subulate bracts, flowers lax and orange color.

Description—Root perennial, large, fleshy, white, of variable form, fusiform, crooked or branched—Many stems either erect or ascending or procumbent, round, hairy, green or red—Leaves scattered, sessile, or on short petiole, very hairy, pale beneath, entire or undulate, oblong or lanceolate, or nearly linear, obtuse or acute.

Several terminal or lateral umbels, divaricate, with subulate bracts for involucre. Flowers erect, pedunculed, and of a bright orange color. Calix small reflexed, five parted. Corolla reflexed, five ported, segments oblong; auricles erect, nearly as long, cuculate, with incurved appendages or horns. Stegyne tough, pyramidal, having five coalescent stamina around, each with two cells and two masses of pollen suspended by a thread. Two pistils completely concealed by the stegyne; germs ovate with short styles, stigmas obtuse.—Follicles two, often abortive, lanceolate, acute, erect, downy, debiscent laterally; seeds many, imbricate, flat, ovate, connected to a longitudinal receptacle by long silken hairs.

History—This species is easily known at first sight by its bright orange flowers blossoming in July and August, among all the numerous American congeneric species; which are upwards of thirty. It is a very ornamental plant, although inodorous, while many others are sweet scented. The roots which are nearly tuberous, have given name to it, although the *A. acuminata* is also tuberous. The *A. decumbens* of some Botanists is only one of its varieties: it is very variable in the stems and leaves.

All the Asclepias are milky; but this less than others. They all produce a fine glossy and silky down in the follicles or pods; which has been used for beds, hats, cloth and paper. This down makes excellent beds and pillows, being elastic, and one pound and an half occupies a cubic foot. Light and soft hats are made with it: the staple is too short to be spun and woven alone; but it may be mixed with flax, cotton, wool and raw silk. It makes excellent paper, and the stalks of the plants afford it likewise, as in flax and *Apocynum*.—The *A. syriaca* or Silky Swallow-wort producing more of the down, has been cultivated for the purpose, and a pound of down produced from forty to fifty plants. Its young shoots are edible like poke, and the flowers produce a honey by compression.

Locality—Found all over the United States, but most abundant in the South; it prefers open situations, poor and gravelly soils, along gravelly streams and on hills. Rare in rich and loamy soils.

Qualities—The root is brittle when dry, and easily reduced to powder; it is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant: it contains a bitter extractive and fecula, both soluble in boiling water. When fresh the root, as well as the whole plant, is rather unpleasant, subacrid and nauseous.

Properties—Sublimic, diaphoretic, expectorant, diuretic, laxative, escarotic, carminative, antispasmodic, &c. It is a valuable popular remedy, and a mild sudorific, acting safely without stimulating the body. It is supposed to act specifically on the lungs, to promote suppressed expectoration, and to relieve the breathing of pleuritic patients. It appears to exert a mild tonic effect, as well as a stimulant power over the excretories. It relieves the dyspnœa and pains in the chest. It often acts as a mild cathartic, suitable for the complaints of children; it is also useful in cholic, hysteria, menorhagia, dysentery, &c.

In the low state of typhus fever, it has produced perspiration when other sudorifics had failed. In pneumonia and catarrh it is always beneficial. It restores the tone of the stomach and digestive powers. It has been given in asthma, rheumatism, syphilis, and even for worms.

All these valuable properties, many of which are well attested, entitle it to general notice, to become an article of commerce, be kept in shops, &c.

The doses are from twenty to thirty grains of the powdered root three times a day; or a gill of the decoction and infusion every few hours: a vinous infusion

FEMALE BEAUTY.

From an essay in the last number of Mrs. Hale's Ladies' Magazine, on beauty:—

To sum up the whole, the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, may be possessed by every one who is not personally, or morally deformed. Let us enumerate them:—

1. An eye, whether black, blue, or grey, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression.

2. A mouth that is able to say a good deal, and all sincerely. Its teeth, kept as clean as possible, must be an argument of cleanliness in general. It must also be very good natured to servants, and friends that come in unexpectedly to dinner.

3. A figure which shall preserve itself, not by neglecting any of its duties, but by good taste, exercise and the dislike of gross living. A woman may be fond of almost any pleasure under the sun except those of tattling, and the table, and ostentation.

4. The art of being happy at home, and making the home the abode of *peace*. Where can *peace* dwell, if there is not *piety*? Those qualities will sway the soul of men when the shallower perfections enumerated in this article would cause to charm. A good heart is, after all, the best beautifier.

THE ROSE.

This beautiful shrub is found in almost every country, and in almost every country its beauty and fragrance have made it the ornament of the garden, and the object of admiration. Nature, as if delighted with this exquisite production of her hand, has multiplied its species and varieties, to an almost unlimited extent, and the poet has sung its praises in all nations and in all ages. It has been wedded to the nightengale, and its fragrance and beauty have been the theme of every tongue. In Shairy and Cashmere the rose is peculiarly odoriferous, and yields the most fragrant odour, or essential oil.

BLUNDERINGS.

At a late fair at Ballinasloe, a rich grazier being in his cups, made a boast that he and three other pot companions had contrived to swallow sixteen bottles of port at one sitting. 'Pray sir,' said a gentleman present, 'would you have the goodness to give us the names of the three other brutes that were engaged with you?' 'That I will,' says he, 'there was Tom Mathews, that's *one*; the two Gorgans—that's *two*; myself that's *three*; and—(after a long pause)—why, by my soul, there was four of us,—Let me see, (reckoning upon his fingers) there's the two Gorgan's, that's *one*; myself—that's *two*; Tom Matthews—that's *three*; and—by the—I forget the name of the other; but I know that there was *four* of us any how.'

ANECDOTE OF LORD BYRON.

One of his tenants having seduced and abandoned a neighboring fair, his Lordship, in writing to a friend, says—'It is my opinion that Mr. B—— ought to marry Miss B——. Our first duty is not to do evil, but, alas! that is impossible: our next to repair it if in our power. The girl is his equal—if she were his inferior, a sum of money and provision for the child would be same, though a poor compensation. As it is, he should marry her. I will have no gay deceivers on my estate, and I shall not allow my tenants a privilege I do not permit myself; that of debauching each other's daughters. God knows, I have been guilty of many excesses; but as I have laid down a resolution to reform, and lately kept it, I expect this Lothario to follow the example, and begin by restoring this girl to society; or, by the board of my father! he shall hear of it."

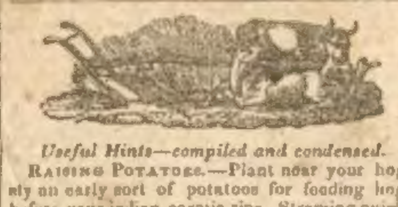
The information beneath is on a board, over the door of a house in the borough, near London.

"I John Wake carry[illegible] letters, parcels in [illegible] on horses backs, and I goes with [illegible] also I sends my [illegible] they be sure to be safe. Gardenang jobos dun by day or year, and wall fruit brote forth, as may be seen within. Terms must be moushunod, as I never goes from my wurds, so none need apply who cannot ansur this descripshon. Cats meet, dogs meet, fowls, and pastry, and othour eatables and lickors of all kinds, as I liconce *for* these thing neate as reported.

"N. B. I sells nothing on Monday mornings, as I does not return to town till the afternoon."

A public house at the village of Burnliston, in Yorkshire, has a sign consisting of portraits, at full length, and in full costume, of four personages, as follows: a king, a soldier, a parson and a farmer; and the house is cyclopt, "The four Alls." Out of the mouth of his majesty are the words —"I govern all," the soldier says, "I fight for all," the parson, "I pray for all," and the farmer finishes with "I pay for all."

In the distress meeting of England, calculations are made of what the whiskered *militaires* receive a day in comparison with the poor laborers. One military officer receives equal to 600 laborers, and sends to bed supperless 300 others.



Useful Hints—compiled and condensed.

Raising Potatoes.—Plant near your hogsty an early sort of potatoes for feeding hogs before your indian-corn is ripe. Strewing quicklime in small quantities over the planted hills will preserve them from the grub and wire-worm. Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which are said to injure the lambs. In small quantities at a time, they are good food for horses and oxen, especially in spring. They will go further if boiled or steamed, but when given raw they are useful in the way of physic as well as food, being cool and laxative, and calculated to counteract the astringent and heating qualities of dry food. In 1829, P. Ware of Franklin, Mass., tried an experiment of different modes of planting potatoes, the result of which was that 20 hills planted with small potatoes yielded 76 pounds, 20 with large potatoes 86 pounds, 20 with large ones cut in two lengthwise 80 pounds, with seed ends 96 pounds, and with root or butt ends 72 pounds.

To Destroy Insects.—The application of soap-suds to fruit-trees with a garden pump or other engine, 2 or 3 times a week, will secure them from insects. Lime-water is not so good a preventive, because it soon loses its caustic quality by exposure to the air, and must consequently be frequently applied. Strong decoctions of alder leaves or roots are fatal to insects which depredate on plants in gardens, &c.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about May 20, having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted. They should be hoed in the morning while the dew is on, once a week, until they begin to head. They should not be pulled up till there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. An early snow will not injure them. On removing them from the garden, set them out in a trench dug in the bottom of a collar (if a cool cellar, so much the better.)

To prepare Seed Corn and Wheat.—Take a pint of tar in a kettle, and heat it until quite thin; pour in half a bushel of wheat, or a peck of corn, and stir it until every kernel is covered with tar; and [illegible] or lime, as [illegible] thing together with convenience, and continue the parts that they [illegible] used, having made [illegible] thereof, during the time I [illegible] wonder his care for so radical cure. WI[illegible]M HARRISON, [illegible] Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of *Dr. Heintzelman* for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Bunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

FOR SALE,

TWO small STEAM ENGINES. For particulars apply to Mr. Walshaw, Globe Mill Tavern, Germantown Road. may 8—2t*

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them

mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.
ELLIS MIDDLETON, DENTIST,
NO. 188 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.

N.B. E. M. will continue to perform the different operations on the tooth gratis, in the mornings, from seven until half past eight. may 8—2t

NEW MUSIC.

J. EDGAR has just published a Song entitled Love's Ritornella, as sung by Mrs. Wallack, in the popular Drama of the Brigand. The melody of this song is sweet and easy, well adapted for juvenile performers. Also, the celebrated Valse Heroique and Glen of Glencoe, a Scotch Air, with variations; The Sailor's Tear; and a variety of Marches, Waltzes, and Songs. A supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and music [illegible] in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country [illegible] at the shortest notice.

[illegible].—The Flutist's Magazine; this work [illegible] most favorite Airs from the Italian, [illegible]ish Operas. Also, Solos, Duetts, and four folio pieces. Price 25 cents a

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE subscriber has for sale a handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, playing the most popular tunes, which he will dispose of, at the lowest prices. JOHN C. FARR,
may 1—3t No. 89 Market street.

C. LEUTZE,

WIDOW of the late C. Leutze, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she intends to keep all sorts of SPANISH SHELL COMBS, of the best assortment, and at moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at her store, No. 215 NORTH SECOND STREET.

She has also for sale, a large assortment of the best Comb-maker's Tools, as a Turning Machine, Grafts, Gouges, &c. april 17—6t*

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 159 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
Between Race and Vine Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, iron bands, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

WILLIAM M. EVANS'
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.
Manufactured No. 3 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

march 13—3m

CONSUMPTION.
EFFECTS OF THE PULMEL.

THE following are two striking instances of cures performed by the *Pulmel*, among many late ly communicated to us.

A young Millwright, of Wilmington, Delaware, in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room, and given up by his physician, was able to ride out after taking 3 bottles of Pulmel, and was restored to excellent health after taking 6 bottles. Communicated by Dr. T. Harlan.

Mrs. B——, of Philadelphia, labouring under a compound consumption of long standing, and given up by Dr. Parrish, was cured by a few bottles of Pulmel, within few months. Communicated by Mr. Reakirt.

The Pulmel sold as usual by the principal Druggists of Philadelphia, and also in the principal Cities of the United States. A pamphlet distributed gratis to applicants. april 24—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary; in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly, the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen o the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one [illegible]

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Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemaire Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers, Felling Axes; Chissels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 245 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerlooms for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Begging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Reeds of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Cudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

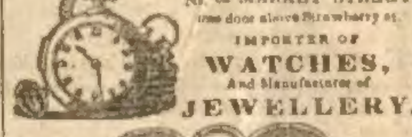
feb. 20—6t*

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m



CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 262 NORTH SECOND STREET.

DOWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
At No. 208 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the fifth of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by [illegible] consequency of mental improve[illegible] first Department. Instead of pursuing the [illegible] system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured in aid the Principal. All the branches will receive particular attention. The morals of the pupils, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every suitable case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Altimetry and Longimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, could be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is fully intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches taught, and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to

mar. 27—3t W. M. SOLLOM, Principal.

E. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
one door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to suit a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Tatinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'
WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb. 6—4m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All grade of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

REMOVAL.

GEORGE YOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 29 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coombe's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28.

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system does not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the 'TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. nov. 27—6m

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 20 pieces Crape de Lyon, batistes, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric; cambric, jaconet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy bobbin, Italian lustering crapes.

SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indies, Gros de Berlin, Brocade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 5th mo. 1—3m

HENDERSON'S
FLINT WARE.

THE exhibition of this Ware at the MASONIC HALL, a short time since, having excited such a great demand for it, that the Manufacturers have been induced to appoint the Subscriber their Agent in this city, and intend to keep him fully and constantly supplied with a general assortment, such as Pitchers, Teapots, Pipkins, Butter Boxes, &c.

Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

J. S. RUSSELL,
may 1—6m* No. 161 Chesnut street.

SPRING MILLINERY.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, together with one case of FRENCH HATS, are now open, at JOHNSON'S, No. 117 North Second street. april 24—4t*

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further [illegible] certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan [illegible]ington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1822 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILIP JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.

jan. 16—4m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 28—6m

PATENT FLY-NET,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.

For sale as above, Conn. Pond Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Cinpare, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

CANCERS.

NO less strange than certain, that cancers can be cured in a short time without pain or injury to the patient, by the subscriber; a number of respectable witnesses can testify to the fact. Persons applying, will be accommodated with board on moderate terms, and charges for services very low.

ELIJAH GILMAN.
Granville, Licking County, Ohio, March 8, 1830.
may 1—3t*

THE CASKE

Flowers of Literature, Wit, and

A MONTHLY Periodical, each No. royal octavo pages of letter pre[illegible] bellished with one copperplate and [illegible] engravings, forming, at the end of volume of 600 pages, when an elega[illegible] and general index are added.

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No. 112 Chesnut Street, P[illegible]
April 24—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvani[illegible]

BE it remembered, [illegible] tenth day of April, in [illegible] year of the Independence [illegible] States of America, A. D. [illegible] JAMIN CARR, of the [illegible] deposited in this office the [illegible] the right whereof he claims as author, in [illegible] lowing, to wit:

Sacred Airs, in six numbers, respectfully [illegible] his friend. Horace Hinney, Esq.—By [illegible] CARR. Op. XVI.

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